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Wilson's cool line warms EEC doubters

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Wilson's efforts to shift the economic argument from Europe to the home front, where Labour at present leads, has heartened Labour's anti-Marketeters. This trend was apparent in the Leader of the Opposition's broadcast on Friday, and in his speech at Newtown, Montgomery, earlier in the week.

There are signs that at Labour's special conference in London on Saturday "Unite to kick the Tories out" will be the most popular slogan. While Mr Wilson has said he will make his final view known after Labour's national executive meeting on July 28, the coldness with which he has referred so far to the negotiated terms is taken as pointing to final rejection.

But if Labour were to defeat the Government on the EEC issue—possible if not probable—what would the new Labour Government do about Europe?

Derry call to 'kill soldiers'

From SIMON HOGGART in Londonderry

More than 2,000 people in Londonderry yesterday went to what was in effect an open recruiting meeting for the IRA. Mrs Marie Drumm, a 41-year-old mother, told them she had no objection to throwing her son into the IRA, but there was only one thing wrong with it: it wasn't effective because it didn't kill them.

She said: "I know guns and I know how to use them, but I don't know how you can get into the IRA. I will see you all the girls and boys that need."

Mrs Drumm, who has five children, is a member of the Sinn Féin executive, and her speech was the most militant in a series of addresses to the people crowded the road where a truck had been placed with a Republican and public address system.

Sir Roy Welensky ears revolt

By PETER NIESEWAND

Bulawayo, July 12. Sir Roy Welensky, the former Federal Prime Minister, gave a warning today that as the situation in Rhodesia changed Africans it considered revolution the way they could progress.

He said Rhodesia had been fundamentally based on the doctrine of Cecil Rhodes—rights for all civilised men.

The 1969 Constitution based a minority representation system, not merit. "The system has, in simple terms, told the black man that he no longer has a right to participate in the running of his country."

He then turned to the white man: "Is any other way in which he can achieve government of this country?"

He had always been somewhat of a Rhodesian. But it has been generally in the interests of the black man, "to him because he was a man of a more backward civilisation, to prevent exploitation of him."

He said he would take steps to protect his own people. "Now we are in a situation in which the areas, at the request of individuals, will be set aside as suitable for one group—in other words, the steps to legislative action."

He also said my opinion that a reasonable period of time would become inevitable. "I am not a racist, but I am a realist. If this legislation is on the grounds of race, not on the grounds of merit, it will be a failure."

He said it would take time to face reality. "But I think if we use merit as a basis and apply it to all without fear or favour, we can stay in the line of responsible people for a reasonable future."

Repeal Act says Lynch

MR JACK LYNCH, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, yesterday called for the repeal of the 1948 Act. Under the Act Westminster promises military, financial and political support to the Stormont Government. Speaking in Dublin Mr Lynch said that in its present form the Act encouraged rioting in Ulster. Report, back page.

Redeeming the porn brokers

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

BONFIRES will be lit, bishops will lend support, Malcolm Muggeridge will have his say, and proclamations will be read. CHG Richard, Dora Bryan, Mary Whitehouse, and the Bishop of Blackburn approve. So does Mr Ernest Shipham, the head of Shipham's Pasties, and the Seventh Earl of Langford.

No prizes will be awarded for guessing the subject of concern at "Midnight Festival of Light" which these people will be involved in this September.

"We don't want the press to give the impression that we are an 'anti' organisation," said Mr Steve Stevens, who is helping to run the festival. "We are in favour of the things the British people hold very dear."

What a lot of the British people, including CHG Richard and Lord Langford, do not hold dear is pornography—which it is now fashionable to call "moral pollution."

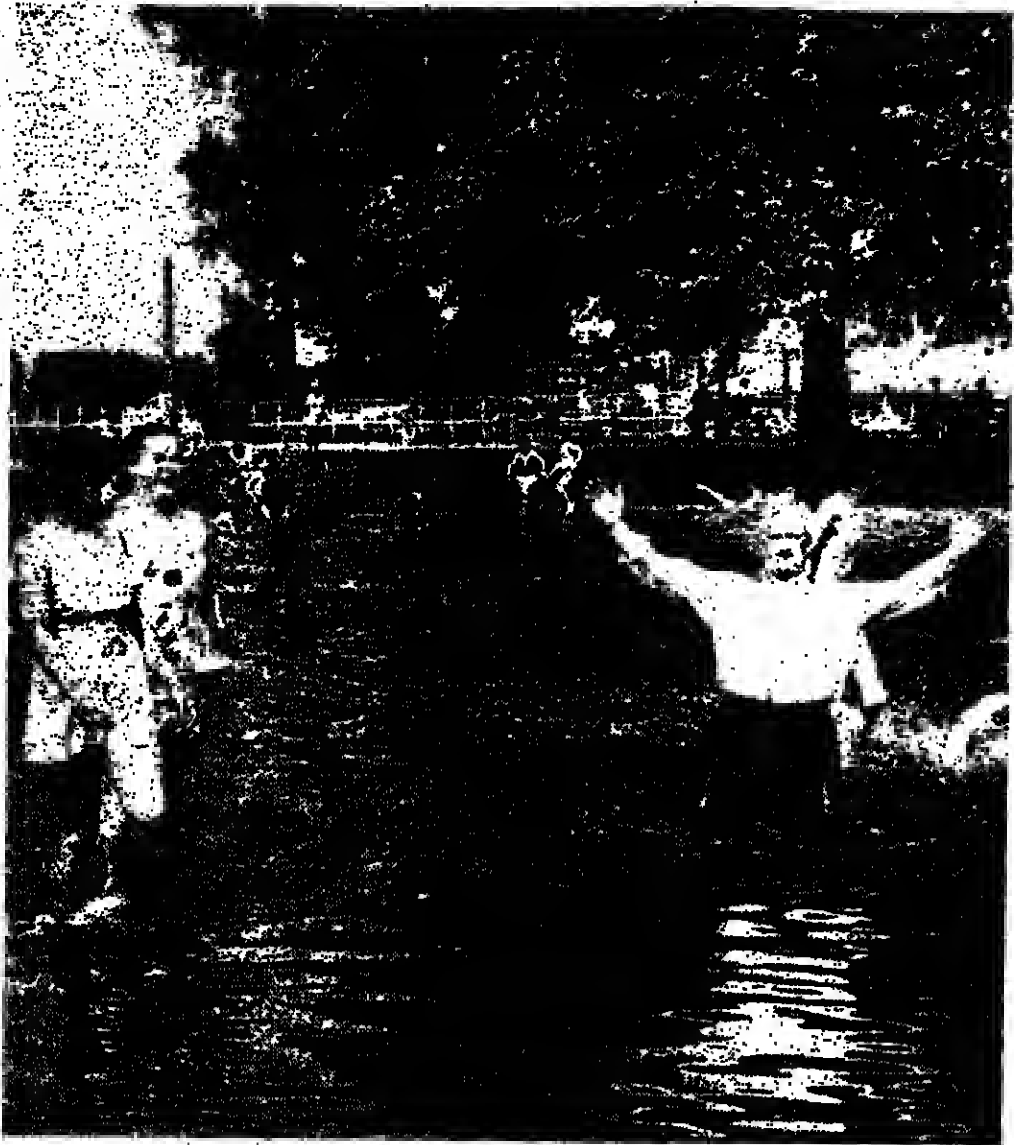
The Festival of Light will be a demonstration for "love and family life." The organisers say. They expect 100,000 people at a Trafalgar Square rally and gospel music festival in Hyde Park on September 25.

"Until now a lot of people have not found a way of expressing their concern about moral pollution," said Mr Stevens, a former pilot who is now home director of the Missionary Aviation Fellowship.

There will be rallies around the country and a day of prayer on September 19. Bonfires will be lit to warn people of the invasion of pornography. This is a tangible way of getting people to start thinking," Mr Stevens explained.

The festival will be launched at the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 9, with a meeting which will be addressed by Malcolm Muggeridge and the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Reverend Trevor Haston.

"The media today—press, television, and radio—are largely in the hands of those who for one reason or another favour the present decadence and godlessness," Mr Muggeridge said yesterday. "It is high time others made their voices heard. It should be a wonderful and heartening occasion and I look forward to participating in it."



On the hottest day of the year in London, 88F (31C), even floodwater was welcomed by these residents of Glyn Road, Hackney, East London, yesterday, where a burst watermain flooded a recreation ground to the depth of 2ft. 6in.

King to execute four Generals

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

King Hassan of Morocco said in Rabat last night that the leaders of the attempted coup against his regime, including four Generals, would be executed within 24 hours. The King described the revolt as a "Libyan-style coup typical of under-developed countries."

The King, asked if the accused men could be interviewed, said: "I fear that this time tomorrow they will have been executed after giving us information." Normally, he said, they would have been executed on the spot. The Moroccan Government announced that order had been restored after the attempted coup on Saturday.

The Information Minister said that 158 soldiers who took part in the attempt had been killed and the rest rounded up. In all, about 200 people were killed. About 70 rebels died in overnight gun battles as they were dislodged from Government buildings, including the army headquarters.

At least 28 people, among them senior army officers and a former Prime Minister, M. Ahmed Bahini, were killed and 38 wounded as rebel soldiers burst into the King's palace at Skirat, where he was celebrating his forty-second birthday with the whole Government and diplomatic corps as his guests. The Belgian Ambassador, M. Marcel Dupret, was shot in the chest and later died in hospital.

The son of the Tunisian President, Habib Bourguiba, saved King Hassan's life during the attack, the Tunisian ambassador in Rabat said yesterday. Ambassador Faïch Slim said Habib Bourguiba's son, who was a grenadier then in front of the King and threw it away just before it exploded.

But the British Ambassador in Morocco, Mr Thomas Shaw, said that it would be "prudent" to let the holidaymakers delayed visiting Morocco until "they see how the situation works out here." (Mr Shaw's eye-witness account of the attack on the palace appears on page two).

General Medbouh, aged 43, named by King Hassan as leader of the attempt, was the King from another plot and reassured their allegiance when they began to under-stand what was happening.

This explanation was indicated in a broadcast by King Hassan. The King, who was held prisoner for 24 hours, said the raid was led by ten or so officers in a state of hysteria, who fired at everyone they saw walking or running.

The King was among a group who were thrust back into the palace and man said he faced downward on the floor with their hands behind their backs.

According to the King's own account, when they emerged, their hands on their heads, he found himself among a group of young soldiers. One, his finger on the trigger of his rifle, ordered the King to follow him. Immediately they were out of sight, the young man came to attention and kissed the King's hands.

Leader comment, page 8

Bomb hoax lands jet at Shannon

By JOHN WINDSOR

A hoax bomb threat handed to the captain of a Boeing 707 over Pembrokehire led to a hijack scare and a full emergency alert yesterday. The plane made an unscheduled landing with its 135 passengers at Shannon.

A boy aboard the Washington-bound Trans World Airlines flight gave a sealed envelope containing a note to an air hostess. He told her he had found it in the lavatory. It ordered the captain to make for Agers or the plane would be blown up.

The Department of Trade and Industry, announced that the plane had been hijacked. Airport security officers and police met it at Shannon after it had circled for an hour, jettisoning fuel. A search of passengers, plane, and luggage was carried out supervised by two TWA "sky-marshals" who were already on board as part of a general US Government measure introduced after last year's hijackings.

No arms or explosives were found and the flight left for Washington nearly five hours after starting its journey from Heathrow Airport-London. A TWA spokesman said: "This appears to have been a horrible practical joke." All passengers had been interviewed but there were no suspects.

The initial scare was heard 125 miles away by Mr Terry Devine, a student pilot experimenting with a fountain-pen sized pilot's emergency radio receiver. Mr Devine said: "I heard the pilot say 'Scramble, scramble, we have a hijack note on board. The note said he was to fly to Agers to refuel. From there he was to go on to Paris where all passengers would alight. The note said: 'We are a group of desperate men with explosives on board. If our instructions are not carried out, many hundreds of lives will be lost in mid-air.'"

TWA confirmed that the note instructed the pilot to fly eventually to Fano. He said it was possible that the note was put on the jet at Frankfurt, where the flight originated.

The hoax left Ministry and airport officials spellbound. As the minutes ticked by and it was reported that the captain and flight engineer were interviewing a passenger in the rear of the aircraft, many believed that the second hijack attempt over British territory was in progress. Last September an El Al Boeing made an emergency landing at Heathrow after an attempted hijack by Laila Khaleel and an accomplice.

Hiving-off eye on gas boards now

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The State-owned gas industry looks like being the next public sector to have its wings clipped by Sir John Eden, the Minister for Industry.

The Gas Council has been told that the Department of Trade and Industry is ready to conduct its review of the future shape of the industry. This means that the Government is now actively considering hiving off to private enterprise two of the industry's main areas of operation. They are installation, servicing, and maintenance work, and the 1,100 gas showrooms scattered across the country.

Some 90 per cent of the sale of "small appliances"—cookers, refrigerators, and the like—is made through the 12 area "gas boards" showrooms, while about half the sales of gas central heating systems are conducted by the boards.

Almost all the servicing and maintenance of central heating is already done by outside contractors. But work on "small appliances" is almost a monopoly of the boards.

Some 17,000 workers are employed in servicing and maintenance, and rumours that their work might be handed over to private enterprise is already causing concern in union circles. It could lead to large-scale redundancies. And although presumably the men would be taken on by the new contractors, the unions dislike the thought of their members swapping the security of working for a large State concern for employment with small local businesses.

Spreading the gas, page 7

Plane hits car

TWO sisters escaped with cuts yesterday when their car was hit by an aeroplane at Thuxton race circuit, near Andover, Hampshire. Judith Hedditch, aged 14, and her sister Susan, aged 22, were taken to Tidworth Military Hospital. The aircraft, a Chipmunk, made a safe forced landing on one wheel.

Driver killed

PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, the Mexican racing driver who was lying third in this year's formula one world championship, died yesterday after his Ferrari skidded at Nuremberg, W. Germany, hit a wall, and caught fire. His brother, Ricardo, was killed in practice for the Mexican Grand Prix in 1962.

Details, page 17

Cups overboard

THOUSANDS of dirty plastic cups are being washed ashore on beaches in Kent and Sussex, apparently thrown from cross-Channel steamers. Dover Rural Council is protesting to the shipping companies and calling for legislation to prevent dumping.

TV, radio—2

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Arts	6	Homes	14
Women	7	X-words	17

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Kaunda forced to buy food from Rhodesia

From our Correspondent, Lusaka, July 11

After a series of protracted Cabinet meetings, President Kaunda and his Ministers have watered down their sanctions policy against Rhodesia because of severe food shortages in some areas. The Government announced here last night that it is placing an order for 1.5 million bags of maize with Rhodesia in breach of United Nations sanctions.

Zambia has been one of the most outspoken defenders of the African masses under white

domination in Southern Africa. However, Zambia's representative at the United Nations has already prepared world opinion by giving detailed explanations of the move at the General Assembly. He has accused Portuguese authorities of mounting a blockade against Zambian food imports at Mozambique ports.

Home production of maize has slumped because the main commercial producers — particularly South African farmers

— unable to stomach life under black government — are leaving Zambia; and consumption has increased as a result of the exodus of subsistence peasants to the towns and cities.

In the past six months Zambia has had to order 1.7 million bags of maize from as far afield as Albania and the United States, but Mozambique and other ports — and Zambia's rail links — became too congested.

Zambia had reduced its imports from Rhodesia from £32 million starting in 1966 to £10 million last year — and much of this was made up by electric power from an undertaking jointly owned by Zambia and Rhodesia.

Zambia had halted almost all food imports from Rhodesia, even though this resulted in importing peaches and apples from Athens and Rome instead of Salisbury. Zambia had also withdrawn from common rail services with Rhodesia.

But President Kaunda has learnt that in spite of the deepest-felt political convictions, it has been possible to separate at one stroke two countries which have been economically tied for more than 70 years. Although Zambia will not feel any kinder towards the Smith Government and will be deeply hurt if Britain reaches a settlement favourable to whites rather than Africans in Rhodesia, the maize deal may well be the forerunner of such things as a wider use of transport links through Rhodesia.

Zambia has been compelled by a heavy reduction in foreign exchange earnings from copper to face up to economic realities which have tended to be overshadowed by political considerations.

A great deal will depend on the strength of Lord Goodman's report, and Sir Alec's assessment of the situation. In the past, Sir Alec has said he will not agree to a summit until a settlement is virtually certain.

Much work remains to be done, whether the talks resume at official or ministerial level. During the current pause, the British Government is examining the "balance sheet" closely to see if it can offer further concessions and still remain within the five principles for a settlement.

But Sir Alec considered that Mr Smith will have to adopt a softer line, and meet the British position, before any real progress can be made.

Goodman 'backs early summit'

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, July 11

A summit meeting between the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and the Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, could take place this month, political sources said today. The sources said that over the next two or three days, Sir Alec would decide whether to upgrade the discussions to ministerial level.

The Labour peer Lord Goodman, who spent 10 days here negotiating with Mr Smith and Rhodesian officials, has given his personal backing to an early summit. I understand, Lord Goodman has drawn up a "balance sheet" showing the areas of agreement and difference, and Sir Alec is now examining this.

Meanwhile, the British "presence" in Salisbury is being maintained. Two cipher clerks are still in the capital awaiting instructions.

If the British Government decides on a summit, this is likely to be held within a fortnight. The advance guard from Whitehall could be expected in Salisbury on Thursday or Friday, the sources said.

The British Government has been disappointed at the lack of progress during the official level talks over the voting qualifications for Africans in a settlement Constitution, according to the sources. Mr Smith insisted that the franchise should be based on income tax, as is the case at the moment.

Malaysia plan aims to wipe out poverty

Kuala Lumpur, July 11

Malaysia intends to spend nearly £300 millions on defence and internal security over the next five years, according to the second Malaysia development plan published today. This compares with about £180 millions during the first Malaysia plan from 1966 to 1970.

The new plan's two objectives are to eradicate poverty among Malaysia's ethnic groups and to induce Malays to move from rural areas to life into the commercial and business world in competition with Chinese and Indian citizens.

It is also designed to remove some of the economic causes of racial tension in Malaysia to prevent a repetition of the May 1969, rioting between Chinese and Malays in which hundreds died.

The plan states: "National unity is unattainable without

greater equity and balance among Malaysia's social and ethnic groups in their participation in the development of the country and in the sharing of the benefits from modernisation and economic growth.

An analysis of the ownership of share capital in limited companies in West Malaysia shows that the Chinese, who make up 36 per cent of the population, own 22.8 per cent of the population, own only 1.5 per cent of the shares."

The plan, which comes before Parliament tomorrow for approval seeks to ratify what is described as this "heritage of centuries of colonial policies" by heavy injections of capital into the predominantly Malay rural areas.

The Government has set itself the target of 30 per cent Malay ownership of the total commercial and industrial sector within 20 years. — Reuters.

Protests unite S. Africans

Sydney, July 11

Hannes Marais, captain of the touring South African Rugby Union team, said tonight that protests directed at sportsmen would not change the situation in South Africa.

In an interview on Sydney television, Marais said protests such as those the Springboks had experienced in Australia would only bring South Africans closer together.

Marais said demonstrations had been seen in Australia were much more violent than those during the Springbok tour of Britain.

"Matches were disrupted more frequently in Britain than here, but it is more violent here," he said.

Mr Charles Blunt, President of the Australian Rugby Union, interviewed in the same programme, said tours by Australian and South African rugby teams would continue.

Mr Blunt said he felt justified in bringing the Springboks to Australia, and the tour had gone well so far. "It certainly will not end relations in the rugby sense between South Africa and Australia," — Reuters.

Studies resumed

Zurich University will reopen today after being closed for four days because of student demonstrations.



The Moroccan interior minister, General Mohamed Oufkir, who has been ordered to crush the rebels

The garden party battleground

From our Correspondent, Madrid, July 11

This account of the raid on the garden party in the Moroccan Royal Palace at Skirat was given in a telephone interview today by the British Ambassador in Morocco, Mr Thomas Shaw. "The buffet luncheon in a glass-roofed patio had just ended when the shooting started. I heard some bangs and thought it was a firework display, but then the glass began shattering and guests started to scream in panic as bullets ricocheted. There were screams from the wounded and dying."

"The King fled and took refuge inside the palace while his guards returned the fire. The rebels were firing machine-guns through doors and gateways. The soldiers in parachute battalions with steel helmets, were also firing bazookas and hurling hand grenades. I realised that the soldiers outside thought that they were trying to rescue the King."

Bullet in ribs

"While the fighting was going on, it was impossible to evacuate the wounded. There were no ambulances. The dead and the wounded were lying on the ground. Another of those killed was a general in the Moroccan Air Force. The Saudi Arabian Ambassador had a bullet in his ribs and the Cameroonian envoy was shot in the hand. "I dived behind a wall beside the swimming pool. The firing continued until the soldiers burst the main gate and overran resistance in the patio. I was seized and, along with 200

other guests, I was ordered to put my hands over my head and stand against a wall. Later we were taken outside and split into groups of 20 and placed under close guard in army trucks."

"Finally, the soldiers made us lie face down, our hands behind our backs, on a gravel path. I thought that there was a real danger that we were going to be shot. But after an hour under the blazing sun, the soldiers suddenly became friendly and passed round a bucket of water."

Surrounded

"We were led back into the palace and the King appeared, surrounded by military officers. At that time I could not tell whether he was a prisoner or a free man. But he was being cheered by his supporters while the dead and wounded were being taken away."

Mr Shaw was later allowed to leave and was driven home by his chauffeur. His wife thought that his car had broken down and believed that the shooting was only a firework display. Mr Shaw was unhurt, but his clothes were heavily blood-stained.

Prudent

Mr Shaw added: "If British subjects are able to delay their holidays for a little until they see how the situation works out here, I think it would be prudent. There are about 1,200 British in Morocco, but at the moment they are in no danger. Everywhere is now quiet, except there was a small amount of firing during the night."

Pentagon pays up for the papers

From GEORGE LARDNER: Washington, July 11

quarters of Bantam Books, the publishers, brick orders from Europe, especially West Germany, were even outdoling "Everything you always wanted to know about sex," at least in English.

About a thousand copies of the book went on sale at shops in the Pentagon building the office of the Secretary of Defence, Mr Laird, asked for about twenty copies and other defence agencies ordered some thirty more.

"It's really been quite remarkable," said Esther Margolis, Bantam Books, where executives had initially contemplated a first printing of 175,000. Instead, they settled on 500,000 copies with a second printing of 50,000.

The first of the paperback editions selling at just over \$1 only began rolling off the presses at Bantam's Chicago plant on Wednesday night. Some of Washington's larger bookshops and department stores reported selling

Fresh round in oil talks

After obtaining higher crude oil prices Member States of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), meeting tomorrow at their headquarters here, are expected to move on to stage two — participation.

This means negotiating over the coming years with major Western oil companies to win a share in all aspects of oil production and marketing.

It also means winning a share in the equity capitalisation of the oil companies until ultimately the governments of oil producing countries take over full responsibility for production and sales.

All 10 member States of OPEC are keen on the idea, although only Iran has so far made the most detailed claim for a 20 per cent share in the equity participation of the Iran Petroleum Company (IPC).

This would make the Bagdad Government the largest shareholder with British, American, Dutch, and French companies retaining about 15 per cent interests in the IPC.

At tomorrow's meeting Nigeria — whose oil output has soared since the end of the civil war and will soon be producing two million barrels a day — is expected to become the eleventh member of OPEC.

Once inside the organisation, Nigeria is expected to join in tough lobbying for more oil revenues from new companies seeking offshore concessions and to back up the fight for participation in upstream and downstream oil handling.

Venezuela — worried by the galloping oil output of other producers such as Libya, geographically well sited in the Mediterranean — is anxious to promote a joint production programme. This would assure her an established slice of the world market.

Kuwait too is expected to put forward its own point of view on sharing in capital and production operations in the oil industry.

Some Greek shipowners have expressed interest in joint venture deals with Gulf and Arab oil State Governments to distribute oil independently. — Reuters.

Americans in Kiev talks

A group of prominent Americans headed by retired General James M. Gavin left Moscow yesterday for the Ukrainian capital of Kiev to spend four days discussing world problems with Soviet specialists. The agenda of the meeting, known as the Dartmouth conference, covers improvement of the United Nations, East-West trade, and pollution.

Earlier Dartmouth conferences, sponsored by the American Kettering Foundation and the Soviet Peace Committee, reportedly prepared for official discussions on the Washington-Moscow hot line and cultural exchanges. General Gavin's party includes Senators Mark O. Hatfield and Oregon and Frank Church of Idaho. — Reuters.

Dr Kissinger may meet Hanoi group

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 11

Hanoi has now made it reasonably clear that if President Nixon wants a limited agreement on the withdrawal of American forces and the return of prisoners within six months or so, he can have it. His adviser, Dr Kissinger, might set the ball rolling.

The heads of the North Vietnamese-Vietcong delegation to the Paris peace talks here let it be known that they would welcome a talk with Dr Kissinger, who is due in Paris after a 10-day visit to the Far East, including Saigon. It would not be impossible for a meeting to take place.

Statements in Paris in the past ten days have shown new flexibility on both sides. The Hanoi-Vietcong representatives not only declared with less than usual vagueness that American prisoners would be returned by the date that the last American soldier was out of South Vietnam. They said they were ready to negotiate an agreement limited to the two issues, leaving open later negotiations for a political settlement.

Dr Kissinger will fly — probably on Wednesday — from Paris to California to report to the President and the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers.

Dr Kissinger will fly — probably on Wednesday — from Paris to California to report to the President and the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers.

Hanoi ready to negotiate?

From ARTHUR J. DOMMEN: Saigon, July 11

A foreign diplomat in Hanoi has been told that North Vietnam is prepared to accept an independent neutral South Vietnam as part of a political settlement.

North Vietnamese officials said that seven points advanced by the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government on July 1 are genuinely intended to provide a basis for negotiating an end to the war. But they added a proviso, often repeated by Hanoi, that if negotiations are refused North Vietnam is prepared to fight on.

The officials admitted that they expected parts of the proposal to be rejected by American and South Vietnamese negotiators. The diplomat cannot be named, but his country has served as a channel of communication between Hanoi and Washington. His information appeared intended to emphasise the seriousness of the Hanoi leaders in the negotiations.

The diplomat drew attention to the timing of the proposal — three months before the South Vietnamese presidential election. He indicated that if this opportunity is lost the war will probably drag on for years.

He added that in the conversations the North Vietnamese had drawn attention to the absence of the word "coalition" from the latest version of the provisional Government's negotiating position.

The North Vietnamese indicated that even the deadline of next December 31, for the withdrawal of all American troops, was negotiable.

There was no longer any question, according to the diplomat, that the leaders of North Vietnam had accepted the reality of an independent and sovereign South Vietnam instead of the rapid pro forma resolution by a Communist-dominated National Assembly in Saigon in favour of reunification — which would have amounted to annexation of the South by the Hanoi Government. — Los Angeles Times.

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\$180M Saudi arms deal

Saudi Arabia has concluded deals with French and American concerns for military equipment worth \$180 million. It is reported in Beirut. A further \$38 million has been set aside for naval defence. The military equipment is said to include tanks, troop carriers, and amphibious craft.

But some were wise. "It's just a compilation of articles from the 'New York Times'," said a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy. "I don't see the necessity of buying it now."

There was also, Miss Margolis said, a strange silence in Saigon. "I have a distributor in South Vietnam, but our export department called him on Friday for the third time. We haven't gotten any answer yet." — Washington Post.

New Chile tremors

Valparaiso, July 11 Heavy rain today spread misery among thousands left homeless by the earthquake on Thursday. At least 83 people died and there have been new tremors.

The homeless were still being fed and given water by the army. Electricity and other services were still cut off in part of the city.

Santiago felt another strong shock this morning. More than 100 tremors have hit the four provinces around the capital since the main earthquake.

Squads are pulling down homes in danger of collapse or too seriously damaged for repair. To prevent looting, partial night curfews have been declared in parts of the provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso, Aconcagua, and Coquimbo. — Reuters.

Unity sought

Five sub-committees of the Palestine National Congress drafted resolutions yesterday urging unity among the various commando factions.

TELEVISION

WORLD IN ACTION puts its eye on Pakistan (ITV, 8.0). Later, Donald Sinden moves into Day 2 of the curious "Seven Days in the Life of Andrew Pelham" (Thirty-Minute Theatre, BBC-2, 10.10). Then, rushed gently from the Antipodes, the Lions' latest battle ("International Rugby Special," BBC-2, 10.40). Earlier, "The Family of Man" takes its multi-cultural look at teenagers (BBC-2, 9.20).

BBC-1
12 noon Cricket: Third Test—England v. Pakistan.
1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
4.15 News.
5.45 Cricket: Third Test—England v. Pakistan.
6.40 Jackanory.
7.15 It's Your Word.
7.30 Yogi Berra.
8.30 Belle, Sebastian and the Horses.
9.45 Abbott and Costello.
10.30 News.
10.40 London This Week.
11.20 Here's Sam: Said: Pencil Came with Lance Percival.
11.45 A Taste for Adventure.
12.15 Amazon to Orinoco by Hovercraft.
1.30 The Goodies.
2.00 Panorama talk to Ian Smith.
3.00 News and PM's Press Conference.
3.30 Brev.

BBC-2
11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Lullaby.
11.20-11.30 a.m. Cricket: Third Test—England v. Pakistan.
1.0-1.15 p.m. Open University Science 2.
1.15-1.30 p.m. News.
1.30-1.45 p.m. Alias Smith and Jones.

5.50 Call My Bluff.
6.20 Family of Man: Teenagers.
6.40 Thirty Minute Theatre: "Seven Days in the Life of Andrew Pelham," with Donald Sinden: Day 2—Suspect.
7.10-7.30 p.m. Great Britain v. New Zealand.
11.30 News.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)
1.30 p.m. The Communicators.
2.15 Archery.
2.30 People to People.
3.10 Matinee: "The Wedding Veil" with Lana Morris.
3.45 Tales of Edgar Wallace.
4.40 Hasty Town.
4.55 Lost in Space.
5.30 News.
6.00 Early One Morning: Hampstead Heath.
6.20 Crossroads.
6.40 Opportunity Knocks!
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 World in Action.
8.30 You're Only Young Twice.
9.00 Seasons of the Year: "17's Cold Outside"—1948, with Jenny Linden, Tony Anhalt, Penny Spencer.
10.00 News.
10.30 Name of the Game.
11.35 First Impressions: Father Terry Burke.

ANGLIA—3.30 p.m. Anglia Newsroom.
4.00 All About Riding.
4.30 Flipper.
5.15 Follyfoot.
5.30 News.
6.00 About Anglia.
6.40 Opportunity Knocks.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 World in Action.
8.30 You're Only Young Twice.
9.00 Seasons of the Year.
10.00 News.

Probe. 11.0 Randall and Hopkirk.
11.30 Big Question.
12.00-12.15 p.m. A History of Motor Racing.
1.00 Once Upon a Time.
1.30 Puff of Action.
2.00 Moment of Truth.
2.30 Follyfoot.
3.00 Weather.
3.15-3.30 p.m. What's On Where.
3.30-3.45 p.m. 15 Filmmakers.
3.45-4.00 p.m. Opportunity Knocks.
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HOME NEWS

Guildford art pact lead-in to national plan

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

The Government is expected to announce its acceptance of a substantial part of the Coldstream-Summers Report on Art Education this week, following the settlement of the three-year-old Guildford art teachers' dispute this weekend.

The controversial report, which proposed a new type of technological Diploma of Art and Design and other major changes, has been with Mrs Thatcher for nearly a year. The inquiry which produced it was started after the unrest in Hornsey, Guildford, and other art colleges in 1968.

It is thought now that the Department of Education will try to relieve some of the anxieties which greeted the report's publication. These were partly over the total vocational dependence of design technicians and courses for 16 to 19-year-olds, and over the implied cutback in Dip Ad foundation courses.

The last detail of the Guildford settlement, whose outline was first reported in the Guardian, will be completed in talks today between the National Union of Students and the Surrey County Council. The talks are designed to end the NUS boycott of the Guildford College, which is now the Surrey College of Art and Design.

Surrey education committee on Friday accepted the formula by which three teachers are reappointed at the college and the other four full-timers who lost their jobs are returned to employment with the county.

The national council of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, to which the teachers belong, unanimously accepted the agreement on Saturday after bearing an exposition from Mr Tom Driver, the general secretary. The union called off its blacklisting

of further education in Surrey, and decided to make a "rehabilitation" payment to the members concerned.

The three returning to the college are Sylvia Dingswall, a printmaker, Peter Hall, a visual research lecturer, and Ian Walters, a sculptor. John Kashdan, former head of complementary studies, becomes a tutor. Librarian at Epsom School of Art, Barry Norman goes to an adult education art centre at Dorking. Geoffrey Rubens joins a similar centre at Staines, and Michael Steadman becomes a general studies lecturer at Ewell Technical College. All are paid by the county from today.

Surrey is likely to be able to persuade students that the agreement with the ATTI symbolises a thoroughgoing attempt to raise the quality of the college—one of the main complaints apart from the sackings. For instance, the former lecturers interviewed prior to reinstatement were told that the academic board was now the sovereign body in the college.

Alderman T. Irvine Smith, chairman of Surrey education committee, told members on Friday that the settlement should not be regarded as a victory for either side, but a number of committee members who are governors of institutions to which the Guildford seven are going, referred in laudatory terms to their professional qualities.

Angry NUT report on bad schools

A critical report on sub-standard conditions in schools will be sent to the Education Secretary, Mrs Thatcher, this month. It will be a summary of evidence collected by the National Union of Teachers from its 262,000 members.

The report will cite schools without staff rooms, with outside lavatories that freeze in the winter, poorly ventilated and heated schools, and some with leaking ceilings.

The union believes that its detailed evidence is a severe indictment of working conditions which no factory worker or shop steward would tolerate.

NOTICES

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1968, and THE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT ACT 1969. SECTION 227(1)(b) of the T.C.P.A. 1968, and SECTION 10(1) of the D.M.A. 1969, require that a copy of the Order and the map referred to therein be deposited at the Office of the Local Planning Authority, for a period of 21 days, for the purpose of enabling objections to be made.

NOTICE TO HEREBY GIVEN that the Local Planning Authority, acting by the Council of the City of Manchester, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the above Acts, have decided to make a copy of the Order and the map referred to therein be deposited at the Office of the Local Planning Authority, for a period of 21 days, for the purpose of enabling objections to be made.

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French needs a boost

By our Education Correspondent

The Department of Education confirmed yesterday that it regards French as a "teacher shortage" subject, but is waiting for an analysis of the teacher statistics before deciding whether to give a directive to stimulate the output of French specialists.

Concern has grown among members of the National Association of Language Advisers and the Schools Council to alter the rules of the colleges so that more secondary teachers emerge with a proficiency in teaching a language. Several local authorities are now indicating that if Britain joins the EEC they will have to reconsider their language commitments, and there may well be a sudden upsurge in demand for French and German teachers.

Latest statistics in the Department have French third in order of teacher shortage—after maths and science, for which it has conducted a special recruiting campaign before the English. About 1,000 teachers a year are emerging from colleges of education with French as their main subject, and over 300 graduate French specialists are emerging with teacher qualifications.

In addition, there are an increasing number of conversion courses available to help teachers who want to learn to teach French—20 special centres in colleges of education and further education are running this year—with a potential output of up to 700 a year.

At present 30 per cent of children aged eight to 11 do French, as well as 55 per cent in secondary schools, and the proportion is growing. A recent internal forecast to the Department, making no special allowances for the impact of EEC entry, suggested by the later 1970s 50 per cent of the 8 to 11s would be learning French and 70 per cent of secondary children would also be taking the language.

French is by a long way the biggest foreign language in the schools and it is possible that the demands for other language specialists may be even more dramatic if we are about to witness a major revaluing of the European languages. In 1969 there were 14,000 French "O" level passes, followed by 34,000 in German, 10,000 in Spanish and Italian and Russian trailing behind with fewer than 4,000.

Battle of the old soldiers

The London and Birmingham branches of the South African War Veterans' Association are set for battle over the question of disbandment of the association, which is running out of Boer-war veteran members.

At the 69th—and probably last—annual church parade at Chelsea Barracks yesterday, Colonel Bertram Lang, aged 93, national president of the association and London chairman, said: "We are decided. We want to give up on December 31. We can't go on much longer. We only get about eight people at our meetings—it's ridiculous."

Colonel Lang said: "Most of our men are over 80 in bed, and there is no one to take my place. Our secretary died last year and by next year there might only be a handful of us left—a handful that is mobile, in any case."

But Mrs Jean King, the association's secretary, said the Birmingham branch "seem to be mad keen to keep going to the last man. There are about a dozen of them... There's going to be a decision either yesterday or today, but until then it's anybody's guess."

Murder charge

Two men will appear in court at Hastings today charged with the murder of Mr Charles Levett, aged 53, who was found stabbed to death at his home in St Mary's Road, Hastings, on June 26.

"We are not simply looking for food uses," Mr Bernard Mallett, the authority's chief executive, said yesterday. "Frankly, anything could hold the key. It could be an industrial use, the manufacture of plastics, decorating materials, cosmetics, bonding agents, who knows? We hope research will find some profitable outlet for eggs surplus to even the food products market."

To anyone who has only hulled, fried, or poached



Children of the Denbigh High School band competing in the Festival of Music for Youth in London yesterday

Words of wisdom writ large

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

AS THOUGH enough words weren't being spilled in the Great Debate on the EEC, the Conservative Political Centre today publishes 50 pages of all-party quotations, culled from earlier rounds, inevitably showing some embarrassing changes of political heart.

So we have Mr James Callaghan, now a determined anti-Market, saying: "If Britain becomes a member of the Community, it will be healthier for Britain, advantageous for Europe, and a gain for the whole world."

Like the camera, Hansard—the source of the quotations—never lies. Maybe there will be quibbles about the contexts, which politicians, like the rest of us, are fated to be quoted out of. But the dates, for the passages are all from the early days of Common Market, explain it all.

Thus Mr Wilson, questioned as to what induced him to change his mind about the desirability of entry into the EEC, explained in May 1967 that it was his "experience of the working of the Community, the actual practical working, and what we have learned in our discussions about its working, render unfounded the fears, and

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Liberal faith in Europe restated

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Brandishing its 23-year-old credentials in favour of joining wide barriers to trade and the reform of the international monetary system.

Food prices, rising in Britain at 10 per cent a year, are bound to cause anxiety, the Liberals say. But the cost of living should not be confused with the standard of living and those standards are rising in EEC countries twice as fast as in Britain.

Liberals look forward to complete political union and complete monetary union. "A genuine United States of Europe with a division of power between the democratically controlled institutions at the centre, in its 'common' currency, and in its regions cemented by a common currency and internal free trade is surely a splendid ideal even if its complete realisation proves in practice to be delayed for some time (for monetary union) of 1980."

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, said on Saturday that Mr Harold Wilson's broadcast on the Common Market was "a devastating exercise in self-destruction" for anyone hoping to become Prime Minister again. It was "the saddest and most disingenuous broadcast that I have ever heard," and indicated it was only a matter of time before Mr Wilson would "rat."

Mr Thorpe, speaking at Cobaton, near Barnstaple, said that he always believed Wilson did not merit the relentless and vitriolic attack made on him during his premiership. "I have admitted inadequate recognition was given to many of his qualities, not least of which was courage in adversity and magnanimity to his opponents."

He gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff and awarded £5,000 later in a different case based on the identical facts found for the defendant. When this discrepancy was pointed out, he could only comment: "This does not appear to me now, it then appeared to appear to me."

"Britain In... We Say... Yes! Liberal Publications, Exchange Court, London WC2, price 12½p."

government economic policy." In another Fabian pamphlet (EEC Problems for British Agriculture, 25p) Mr Eric Deakin, MP for Walthamstow West, argues that British agriculture is jeopardised by the Community's agricultural policy.

The consequences of upsetting a complex balance of arable and livestock production are incalculable he argues. Consumption of beef and butter—which would be much dearer—could fall drastically. Loss of confidence produced by the guaranteed price system would inhibit investment and weaken the competitive position of British farmers.

While welcoming the White Paper as "the starting pistol that British industry had been waiting for," Sir Richard Fowler, director-general of the Institute of Directors, said: "Many companies, especially the smaller concerns among them, are rightly concerned about the impact on their development of increased competition after British entry."

"For this reason alone, the Institute believes the Government must urgently adopt policies to foster the smaller business and strengthen against the more challenging times ahead."

The Institute also calls for urgent Government help to strengthen industry by reviewing investment incentives and ensuring stable economic and fiscal policies.

The 15-man executive of the 125,000-strong CLERICAL WORKERS' UNION voted at the weekend for entry. A resolution to the Labour Party Conference in October accepts the outcome of Britain's negotiations. "Terms now secured would have been accepted by the Labour Government," it says.

Support for Market entry is also likely from the General and Municipal Workers, the Electrical Trades Union and the National Association of Local Government Officers.

(Sovereignty and Multi-national Companies. Fabian Society, 30p.)

Births, Marriages and Deaths

Births

Engagements

Marriage

Deaths

Deaths (cont.)

anxieties which I certainly had and very fully expressed, based on a literal reading of the Treaty of Rome and regulations made under it."

Politicians, who rarely have to eat their words, are not likely to get impressionist results of the Conservatives' researches. Mr Heath, of course, is shown to have been consistent all along.

Vindicated at a stroke, you might say.

"Europe: Words to Remember." Conservative Political Centre, price 25p.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths

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Deaths

Deaths (cont.)

Deaths (cont.)

Backlog in the courts being reduced

Lord Hailsham the Lord Chancellor hopes that he is "over the hump" in his attempt to reduce the backlog of criminal cases awaiting trial, particularly in the London area.

"But it is still too soon to start congratulating ourselves. There is no sign of crime going down, so this is a permanent problem," he said in his office at the House of Lords at the weekend.

Lord Hailsham said that a survey had revealed "bad arrears" at Liverpool, the Central Criminal Court, and some of the London Sessions courts. At Birmingham the civil list had been allowed to deteriorate to deal with criminal trials first—which was right. He went on: "Rather to my surprise, the limiting factor was not the judges but accommodation and ancillary staff, notably shorthand writers."

A Home Office proposal for magistrates' courts to be administered centrally and financed from the Exchequer, instead of by local authorities, is likely to be supported by the Magistrates' Association. The scheme already has the support of two thirds of the association's branches. The association's final view will be announced on Thursday.

The plan is included in a study of the future of magistrates' courts, which handle 90 per cent of criminal cases in England and Wales. It comes after the implementation of the 1971 Courts Act. The Home Office says the main question is whether the essentials of the present, locally-based system should be preserved though with certain changes, or whether magistrates' courts should be made a central Government responsibility as part of a unified court system.

A memorandum described as a consultative document, set out the main features of two alternatives, but attempted no conclusions. The Magistrates' Association is likely to put forward a nine-point plan to the Government. It views any reorganisation should have as its first object the improvement of the administration of justice, and the provision of consistently adequate court buildings, with fully trained staff.

Magistrates, says the association, should be selected from the whole of England and Wales but they should sit only in courts to which they are assigned. Petty sessions divisions should be periodically reviewed by an independent authority.

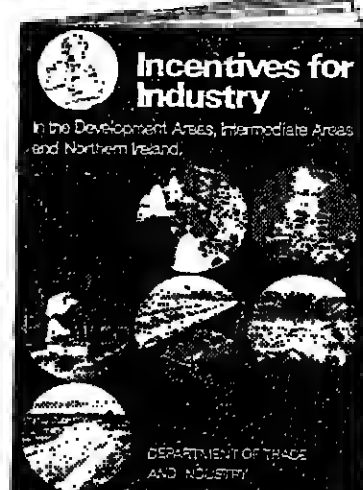
Boy in cage inquiry

A mother claims that her seven-year-old son had been punished at school by being put in a wire cage in the playground. The punishment followed killings of pets at the infants' school at Warley, Worcestershire.

The mother said she would keep her son away from school until a full inquiry is held. The boy admits taking part in the killing. The mother said her son had been put in the cage for a total of about two hours over four days. She said the cage contained three guinea pigs, a cockerel, and three guinea pigs.

Councillor Joe Adams, leader of the Labour group on Warley Council, said that a full inquiry would be conducted into the matter.

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Address _____

The home that just grows...

The home, at this stage, would be rather like a "studio" flat, offering one big all-purpose room with a separate kitchen and bathroom. Later, when finance permitted or children necessitated it, another arm of the bungalow would be built. This would make the building into the shape of an "L", the two segments of the "L" defining the garden. The new segment would hold two double bedrooms.

The agency says: "The

first stage would provide a home for a newly married couple. The second stage, to be added later, would transform it into a family home. The plan was designed to provide houses that would meet the eventual needs of the family at a price newly-wed people could afford. What the agency doesn't say is how families are going to be persuaded to postpone their families until they can afford the bedrooms.

The way the housing jigsaw

is built up has considerable ingenuity. A screen wall across the garden would eventually become part of the extension. The extension could be built without any significant interruption to the normal day to day use of the first stage.

The heating unit and the plumbing and electricity

are provided in the first stage and therefore the only services to be carried into the extension would be electricity and central heating.

With the extension complete, the first stage is altered to improve the amenities. Part of the wall separating the entrance hall from the extension is taken down to give space for a pram and access to bedrooms. Partitions are put up to provide a separate living room and separate lavatory.

The agency calculates the cost of such bungalows, complete, at between £3,835 and £4,715, according to the price of land and the style of construction, and based on prices in the South-east in the first quarter of 1971.

This is appreciably lower than the cost of a normal three-bedroomed house and would at least partly remove the difficulty with all multi-stage properties — the cost of bringing building workers to the same site twice.

The bungalow now espoused by the NBA is the result of several years' research at a time when other researchers in the strictly private sector have been coming up with numerous experiments including an octagonal house which can be built piece by piece.

Dennis Barker

One up to the shopper

RISE in food prices during the first quarter of this year forced housewives to shop more carefully, says a National Food Survey out today.

The survey shows that money spent on food eaten at home went up by 3p over the previous quarter, to £2.19 a person a week. This was a rise of 17p or 8.4 per cent compared with the same period a year ago. Three-quarters of the increase, or 6.3 per cent, was accounted for by higher prices, mainly for milk, butter, cheese, and bread.

But the Food Index went up by 8.7 per cent over the same period, which means that the average housewife, by buying around, could be paying 2.3 per cent of this rise, equal to 4.6p a week, for each member of the family.

The rest of the increase went on buying better quality food, particularly more meat, and fresh fruit—a sign of rising living standards.

Fresh fruit consumption went up to 22.6oz. per person per week, 40z. more than the year before. Consumption of fresh green vegetables was 12 per cent up, and that of other fresh vegetables 17 per cent up on the year before.

Less cheese and butter was eaten as prices rose, and margarine purchases also fell slightly. Egg buying remained constant but bread consumption fell to a new level of 35.2oz. per person per week.

'Pressure' on BBC queried

A Labour MP has asked Mr Charles Curran, the Director General of the BBC, whether there was "right-wing pressure" around a proposed series of programmes dealing with issues such as Karl Marx and Mao Tse-tung.

Mr John Grant, MP for Islington East, said yesterday that he had written to Mr Curran about a series entitled "Prospect—Men and Ideas." He said he had been told that the series was withdrawn by the BBC after it had been approved by the School Broadcasting Council. It was replaced by another series, called "Some Political Ideas," somewhat watered down version.

He had asked Mr Curran for an explanation of the circumstances and whether the Department of Education and Science had "attempted to pressure" either the BBC or the School Broadcasting Council. Mr Grant last week opposed a Parliamentary Labour Party motion which called for a boycott of the BBC by Labour politicians because of the programme "Yesterday's Men." He advocated instead a Broadcasting Council to protect the public interest.

MP queries police action

A Government inquiry into allegations that some private nursing homes have disclosed confidential information to the police about abortions is sought by Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton North-east. Mrs Short said yesterday that under the Abortion Act private nursing homes had to keep account of patients' names and addresses, ages, reasons for the abortions, and a certain amount of information about the families of the women.

"MPs were given a specific assurance that this information was simply required by the Ministry for research purposes and had nothing to do with police activities."

£16,000 if she never marries

A retired schoolmaster, Mr Wilfrid Thomson, of Alexandra Park, Manchester, has left more than £16,000 to his niece, Vivian Keable on condition she never marries. He left his property on trust for his niece during spinsterhood and then to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the reduction of the National Debt. He directed that she should receive a wedding present of £100 should she marry. Mr Thomson left £18,480 gross, £15,343 net (duty £3,137).



The fastest gun in Britain. J. Churchward of Southampton beat his nearest rival by 5.3 thousandths of a second to take the title in London yesterday. The contest was to publicise the film "Valdez is Coming" (Picture by Peter Johns)

Threat to national parks

By our Correspondent

The Government is ignoring its responsibility for the protection of the national parks, said Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Haythornthwaite, chairman of the Standing Committee on National Parks, at Bowness-on-Windermere at the weekend.

He told the annual meeting of the Friends of the Lake District that the national park authorities were crippled by administrative disabilities and restrained by local authority interest, had insufficient technical information, and were often without planning powers to fight development, sponsored sometimes by Government departments.

"It is like sending in a muddled and reluctant terrier, with blind legs tied, to fight a pack of bull mastiffs," he said. There might be a limited economic need for development in the national parks but in many instances the Government could intervene to prevent development if it wished.

If such a need really existed, it could surely be satisfied in a manner consistent with the purposes of the national parks. The Government could effectively intervene, he said, and in doing so could advance technological development which would lead to an improvement of our economic position.

Mr Geoffrey Berry, secretary, said the executive committee was to ask the Lake District Planning Board to refuse planning permission for Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation to prospect for minerals in the Lake District.

Modern extraction methods by a large international company would mean vast crushing plants, dust, noise, and aerial cableways — everything we should not have in a national park," he said.

Orphans seek a new 'mother'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A Cornish farmer is looking for a "motherly housekeeper" so that he can keep seven orphan boys whom he and his wife, who died of a heart attack at the weekend, took into their care a year ago.

The boys, aged five to 12, went from Birmingham to the foster children with Mr Joe Simcock, aged 69, and his wife Eileen, aged 49. Mrs Simcock died suddenly on Friday night after taking the boys, called Secey, to the beach for a swim.

On the 184-acre farm at Ruan-lanhorne, near Truro, Mr Simcock said yesterday: "The boys are like my own sons we both loved them dearly. I cannot bear parting with them. If Birmingham Children's Committee feels there is no alternative but to fetch them back then they will have to take me as well."

An additional problem for Mr Simcock is that he is under notice to quit the tenancy of Barn Farm on September 29. The farm has recently been sold after being on the market for five years.

Michael, aged 12, said yesterday: "I don't want to go back to Birmingham. We like it down here with the cows and everything. We're happy here." Of his foster-father, he said: "He's OK. He's a good dad to all of us."

Meanwhile, Mrs Simcock's twin sons by a previous marriage, Michael and John Holmes, aged 26, said that they and their wives, Margaret and Ann, would be prepared to make a home for the Secey brothers to keep them in Cornwall.

A social worker from Cornwall County Council said that no positive decision would be made about the boys' future until children's officers from Birmingham visited the farm today.

Mr Simcock said he thought it would be possible to keep the boys together as a family if only he could find a motherly housekeeper. "There must be somebody somewhere who is prepared to take on the boys. I don't really care if she has seven children of her own—they'll all be welcome."

What the disabled need now

Hospitals and local authorities must cooperate in creating a new system of community-based care for the mentally handicapped, says a report published today.

"The alternative is for the local authorities to struggle alone without financial help in the face of overwhelming demands from other groups in need, and for the hospitals to continue pouring money into bad, old buildings which are a product of historical preoccupations rather than a logical response to the needs of the mentally handicapped as we understand them today."

Campaign for the Mentally Handicapped, in its reply to the recent White Paper, Better Services for the Mentally Handicapped, says that there is nothing in Government policy to prevent hospitals and councils achieving the campaign's aim to phase out existing subnormality hospitals within the next 15 years if they to those who will be opened by local councils.

The reply has been sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, and copies have gone out to every chairman of regional hospital boards and management committees which deal with subnormality hospitals in England and Wales.

The campaign says it wants to see domestic, home, residential homes in the community for the mentally subnormal, and claims that in the White Paper hospitals are encouraged to establish such homes identical to those which will be opened by local councils.

But it finds "incomprehensible" the Government's failure to advise the running-down of existing subnormality hospitals which, "in the Government's own admission, transgress the principles of domestic scale and community-involvement that is laying down as the basis of services."

Sir Hugh's home break-in checked

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The Special Branch is investigating a break-in at the country house of Sir Hugh Greene, former Director-General of the BBC and now chairman of the European-Atlantic Action Committee on Greece, which opposes the Greek military regime.

Sir Hugh said yesterday that the intruder, who entered the unoccupied house near Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk, had systematically searched drawers and

cupboards. Some things were left lying about but nothing was taken.

The Greek regime, through the pro-Government newspapers in Athens, has reacted strongly to the new action committee. Eustia recently described Sir Hugh—who last year published a devastating interview with Prime Minister Papadopoulos—as "a well-known Leftist and crook."

Protest man was a secret agent



The picture which appeared on the front page of the Guardian on June 1—the morning after the embassy protest

An American air force sergeant who joined with other servicemen to present protest petitions on the Vietnam war to the American Embassy in London was an undercover agent for the USAF Office of Special Investigation, he told a court martial on Saturday.

Sergeant Joseph B. Wilson was giving prosecution evidence against Captain Thomas Culver, the military lawyer who is accused of taking part in an anti-Vietnam demonstration and with soliciting other airmen to take part.

He admitted at the court martial at Lakenheath that after the protest he gave interviews to the press—and had his picture, taken with part of his family, published on the front page of the Guardian.

"I told them I was there because a person has to do what is right," he told Captain Frank Wesson, defending Culver. Capt. Wesson said: "I just don't think we belong in Vietnam." "I don't recall making that statement, but I might have said something similar."

Capt. Wesson said: "You deceived the Press, is that correct?" "Not intentionally. I was put in a position where I had little choice." Asked about his opinion of the Vietnam war he said: "I have not completely made up my mind about it."

Sgt. Wilson said that he had been approached by the OSI to report on the "peace movement." For this purpose he visited London with other servicemen on May 31 and handed in a petition to the American Embassy after a meeting in Hyde Park. About 150-200 servicemen took part.

Sergeant Wilson said he gave the information he collected to an agent. He agreed that he had been approached by a representative of "Pravda" after the American Embassy episode, and that his photograph had also appeared in the "Morning Star" with his wife and five children.

Captain Wesson asked: "Would it not have been appropriate to have told reporters that you were acting as an undercover agent in the US Intelligence Agency?" Sergeant Wilson replied: "No sir. I could have placed my life and my family's lives in jeopardy."

Sergeant Wilson was asked about his interest in witchcraft. He said: "I prefer to call myself a member of the old religion—the pagan religion with which I have been involved since 1962."

Asked if he shied by the oath, he replied: "Yes, I believe there is a goddess and a god in three forms and that above that there is a god." The court martial continues today.

THE National Building Agency has come up with the idea for a new sort of house which could be bought by people with incomes of under £1,500 a year. At the moment those earning less than £2,000 are unlikely to get a mortgage sufficient to pay for a conventional family house.

Conventional the NBA's new idea certainly isn't. It takes the form of a bungalow which grows with the family, rather like a tortoise's shell.

Its growth would be in two main stages. First, the living and dining area would be built, together with the sleeping area, kitchen, and bathroom.

Police ring a prison

Mr James Dunn, Labour MP for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, said yesterday that he felt there was "an explosive situation" inside Walton prison, one of the country's top security prisons, and that it must be resolved as quickly as possible.

During a noisy demonstration in the prison on Saturday night, police cars went to the prison and circled it at the request of the deputy governor. The noise in the prison could be clearly heard outside the walls in Lornby Road, Aintree.

The police cars again ringed the prison yesterday morning, while prisoners were at exercise—but this period passed off quietly.

A statement issued by the Home Office said a prisoner who injured yesterday (Saturday) when he resisted being transferred from his cell to H.M. in order to answer a disciplinary charge. The deputy governor, Mr W. J. Cooper, began an investigation, and it is continuing. Yesterday evening, following the incident, there was a good deal of noise in the wings, which quietened down after about an hour following a sit by the deputy governor. The men are aware that the deputy governor is inquiring into the incident, and today (Sunday) everything has been going on normally.

Mr Dunn, who earlier on Tuesday had been refused Home Office permission to visit a prison to check allegations made by a newly released prisoner, said yesterday: "Following this latest incident, I will endeavour to make a personal approach, along with colleagues, to see the Home Secretary tomorrow to call for a complete inquiry. Otherwise, I will send a private notice question to him."

Ripped down

Mr Dunn said that after he had been approached by the ex-prisoner, he got in touch with Robert Farry, the Labour MP for the city's Exchange division. He then approached the prison authorities for permission to visit the prison to check his own inquiries. "This policy, but firmly turned down, and I telephoned the Home Office, said Mr Dunn, after some delay, during which inquiries were being made, I told that permission had been refused, and that it was unusual for an MP to ask to visit one of HM prisons. I was informed that the possibility for any such inquiry was vested in the Home Secretary."

Walton prison, which like most of the other old-fashioned prisons in the country, is sally overcrowded, normally has between 1,000 and 1,200 prisoners, often three to a cell.

Test of benefits publicity

By our own Reporter

The Government's success in publicising the availability of fare benefits is to be tested in the West Midlands this week.

At Saturday's annual meeting of the West Midlands Liberals, delegates from Newcastle-under-Lyme, Leek, Wolverhampton, Stafford, on Avon, Ludlow, Wrecclesham, and Rugby agreed to set up a social security committee to see that the pamphlets available.

He move follows research by Eric Robinson, the chairman of the West Midlands Liberals, as receiving complaints about lack of information about the benefits. Mr Robinson said he contacted the Wolverhampton Local Security office to inquire about the pamphlet "Family Benefits" which gives overall details on how to get information about particular benefits. Mr Robinson said that he was in the stationery department of the office that they had sent only six copies of the pamphlet. "This is a terrible example either of double or of total maladministration and inefficiency," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Security said last night: "So far the department has received no complaints about shortage of these pamphlets. Anybody has any problem at getting them they should contact the department at once."

Durer—the man and his time



ALBRECHT DURER was the first Northern European artist to realise that reality is infinitely enigmatic, that the truth lies hidden in nature, that the artist in order to extract this secret cannot rely on intuition alone, but must combine practical skill with the vision of a philosopher and the knowledge of a scientist.

With this realisation came an insatiable curiosity, a desire to delve into every new discovery and advance his age could offer, not only in the fields of philosophy and science, but also in astrology, geography, religious thought, theories of art, human proportion, and perspective.

The major achievement of the exhibition in Nuremberg, celebrating the fifth centenary of his birth, is its success in giving a comprehensive picture of Dürer the man and the time in which he lived.

Although the Renaissance was not a single event that dawned with a bang, Dürer's early visits to Italy, and the inspiration and knowledge with which he returned, do mark the beginning of a rebirth in the north. He himself was very conscious of being its herald and wanted above all to spread the message of the "New Kingdom" beyond the Alps, to encourage German artists to participate in the "regrowth" of the arts fashioned by the Italians in the last 150 years after they had been in hiding for a millennium.

Before Dürer's time the great pilgrimage places had been Bruges and Ghent, now northern artists were to set out for Rome, Florence and Venice. His journeys to Venice were an eye-opener not only in terms of painting. As an artist brought up in the craftsman-moraliser tradition of Nuremberg, it is amazing that he was able to absorb so completely the new attitude to the artist that had evolved in Italy. He discovered that the artist could be of a scholar's stature, and that the expression of his individual emotions through his art were as viable as any moral.

As his early self-portraits show, he was also an exquisitely vain man, and to match the esteem with which he found himself received in Venice he carefully sought out the richest and most extravagant cloths he could find, describing them in his diary with the detail and delight of a true dandy.

"How I long for the sun in the cold," he wrote to his lifelong friend and confidant Pirckheimer. "Here I am a gentleman, at home I am a parasite."

He was an insatiable traveller, stimu-



Self-portrait of Dürer as a young man

CAROLINE TISDALL
in Nuremberg for
the fifth centenary
exhibition recalls
Dürer's genius,
his influence,
and his many-sided
life-style

lated by everything he saw and collecting curios wherever he went in a magpie nineteenth-century fashion. These oddities, strange natural forms, stones and shells, oriental bits and pieces, books and jewels are transcribed in his work like glimpses of another world. This curiosity is paralleled in his fascination for strange animals, and deformations of nature: multiheaded pigs, Siamese twins, bearded children, all part of a journey of discovery, or portents of disaster, of the coming catastrophe prophesied by the astrologers. Dürer himself contracted malaria attempting to see a great whale washed up on the swamps of Zealand.

Travel, particularly the experience of crossing the Alps at a time when this was a major undertaking, had another significant effect: the discovery of landscape as a subject in itself, rather than as a humble background to portrait or religious painting. This was an enormous breakthrough, and something that was virtually forgotten until the nineteenth century's pantheistic "rediscovery" of nature.

In his landscape sketches, executed

quickly and with amazingly bold strokes and colour, Dürer was seeking a panoramic interpretation of scenery, the expression of the belief that everything one sees partakes of the universal life of nature. Even the generalised titles, like "South Tyrolean Mountains" imply that he had realised that painting need be specific in imagery, or subject.

He was also the first to recognise two factors crucial to subsequent developments: that a fragmentary sketch by a great master was of more value than yards of canvas by a second-rate one, and that the requirement of a great painter is the concept of originality, quite opposed to the medieval idea of continuity—that one painter continues the line of another. For Dürer the challenge was to "pour out new things which had never before been in the mind of any other man."

Contrasted with his insistence on truth to nature were his efforts to master and to teach the theory of art, perspective and human proportion in the form of published treatises. True to the Renaissance concept of the erudite artist, he felt that certain rules

A detail from Dürer's landscape of Staden

could be taught and absorbed since: "Nobody knows what makes a good abase—unless he knows before what makes a bad one." His models were Vitruvius, Leonardo Alberti and Jacopo da Barbari, but he added a great deal of his own thought and experiment.

The language was as simple as possible, echoing Luther's dictum "One must look people on the mouth." His diagrams clear and graphic. His own volume and his sources are magnificently represented in the exhibition emphasising Dürer's insistence on the mutual importance of practical skill and theory: "These two must be together, for the one without the other is of no avail."

Outstanding are the models illustrating the structure of the body and its movement. These are constructed like mannequins in a manner that looks extraordinarily like cubism.

This theoretical side of Dürer's research is also explored and explained in a supporting exhibition, also in the National Museum, and entitled "Dürer's Studio." Here the construction of the work is shown in ground plans and models, paint and paper are provided to carry out the perspective instructions of his treatises, ink and rollers to print engravings, question and answer tests to explore colour and imagery, and mirrors to prove how Dürer went about the self-portraits. There's a well-used room for children to do their own Dürer and a choice of films, all of which provides an easy-going equivalent of a very thorough catalogue.

But all Dürer's knowledge and inquiry brought him ever closer to the state of doubt of conscious man. Reason and imagination led him into the labyrinth of questioning that finds no answer. "The lie is in our understanding," he wrote, "and even our groping will fail." In place of the early self-portraits in rich costume, he now portrayed himself as the man of sorrows, tortured by metaphysical speculation and physical decay. Images of spiritual harmony became unthinkable in the light of the tension of the coming Reformation.

His great crisis of 1519 was resolved by the teachings of Luther, and is reflected in the more religious severity of the work of his last years. "This how it feels," he wrote on a study of his own suffering dedicated to a friend.

Albrecht Dürer of the Germanischer National Museum until August 1.

review

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

The Guardians

"ENGLAND SOON?" asked the caption to the first of London Weekend's new series, "The Guardians." Well, we are given (or will be, since the first episode didn't bother tying up all the ends) to understand that Ted's lot has crumbled in the face of inflation and all that; a coalition has likewise failed; and a sweeping elected new party has turned into a Cabinet of Businessmen under the thumb of the general who runs the elite law-and-order corps which gives the series its name.

On the one hand, the Communist Party in outlanded and unclimatic strikes are about to be. On the other we kicked off with the God-fearing Prime Minister announcing doubled welfare benefits to the poor (at the expense of said strikers). There is acceptance, there is apathy, and there is also more than a stirring of revolt.

On the strength of the first episode, there is not much doubt it is going to be an entertaining series. The producers are Rex Firkin and Andrew Brown, who managed to stretch "Men-bunt" to 26 episodes and grip more people than might care to admit it, and Firkin has also got "The Power Game" in his past. "The Guardians" opened up with a full-blooded revelation of subversion in the suppressive force itself, the seeds of destruction, which showed promise of some strong characters—John Collin's communist "Guardian" captain, David Burke's more subtly liberal psychiatrist, Derek Smith as the hunched, running-dog (taking sides already, I observe).

It's continuing interest, though, is going to have to rest on a hit more than that. A situation created to throw up questions about government, about strong rule versus self-rule, has got to be kept in pretty tight grip when these questions are being thrown up from one or other country of the world, including our own, just about every day. If the creative imagination gets too rampant, they might have a marvellously entertaining serial, but one that switches off the mind.

The aspirations behind "The Guardians" seem to be a hit higher. But I got a sort of niggle at that Prime Ministerial broadcast, government-cracking inflation barely under control and welfare benefits being doubled. England soon?

NEW RECORDS

Edward Greenfield

Benjamin Britten

WITH TWO more operas now recorded complete, Benjamin Britten reinforces his graphophone pre-eminence among modern opera composers. Both the early chamber opera "The Rape of Lucretia" and the recent television opera "Owen Wingrave" reveal extra lights of musical intensity on record. I am not sure that Britten himself would be pleased to hear it, but in both these operas I feel myself getting closer inside the characters—Britten's theme of the destruction of innocence vital to both works—from hearing them on record.

That is particularly so with "Owen Wingrave." I confess I was disappointed on seeing the television production. That had nothing to do with the fine atmospheric direction of Brian Large, but rather with the way that vision added little and distracted much compared with my previous experience of hearing the original tape. I now have my faith in the music, and in Britten's vision, restored by these records (Decca SET 5012).

The key point, I feel, is that the most vital developments in the story take place in the characters' minds rather than in overt, televisual actions. When on record the music alone is allowed to tell the story, and one is allowed to weigh every word, inevitably the result is more involving. The multiple musings of the different characters—first in response to Owen's defection, then round the dinner table at Rammore—so far from being confusing on record, are made more intense. Similarly Owen's soliloquies become genuine, dramatic climaxes in a way that was difficult, if not impossible, to convey on television.

The characters of Owen himself and of his fiancée, Kate, still present problems. If only Owen showed a little youthful madness, some spark of inspired ardour in his rebellion, instead of middle-aged stuffiness, grumpiness, I should have more sympathy. If only Kate were shown at some early point expressing any kind of affection towards Owen, I might be moved by his shocked rejection when it comes. If only in the television production they had not been made up to look like Harold and Lady Dorothy Macmillan, I should have found it all easier to accept—but there at least the gramophone has the advantage. I hope Britten finds a few answers to such problems in the adaptation for Covent Garden.

The recorded performance is magnificent, with the same superb singers as on television, helped in performance by the more flexible techniques of the recording studio. It is a joy too to be able to hear Britten's strongly original instrumentation in high fidelity: the interludes bring some of the most intense music of all.

The same two principal singers, Benjamin Luxon and Janet Baker, appear again in "The Rape of Lucretia" (Decca SET 4923), while two more from "Owen," Peter Pears and Heather Harper, sing the equally important roles of Male and Female Chorus. The stylisation of the drama comes out if anything more effectively when imagined rather than seen. At this date one has come to accept the once-intrusive Christian frame of comment from the choruses, and the musical imagination of sounds that are still new and fresh after 25 years seems to grow.

Hearing this opera next to "Owen" makes one appreciate how consistent the development has been. The "cricket" music accompanying the

tear on the harp at the beginning of "Lucretia" for example—is the direct forerunner of the similarly atmospheric harp accompaniment to Owen's first solo.

In the role of Lucretia, Janet Baker gives one of her really great performances, darkly tragic and self-searching. One even comes to accept the improbabilities of the story (why should Lucretia feel so guilty?), though I am not sure that the engineers' close-up technique for some of her musing comments is as effective here as it was for the characters in "Owen."

RADIO 3

Edward Greenfield

Aaron Copland

AARON COPLAND is a regular visitor to London, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra sometimes in concerts, sometimes for recordings of his own music. Yesterday afternoon the BBC Symphony Orchestra was lucky to attract him instead for a broadcast concert on Radio 3, and though the players did not seem to understand his individual conducting style as well as their LSO colleagues (some of the discipline and string intonation was decidedly rough, the programme—which included Haydn and Berlioz as well as Copland—productively provided an attractive side light on a character even bigger and more complex than it may seem at first).

The two Copland works in the concert were both postwar—the Noce for Strings which he wrote in 1961 for his old teacher, Nadia Boulanger, and the suite he arranged from music for the film "The Red Pony." The Noce—given on this occasion with doubtful advantage in its version for 38 instruments instead of nine—is a warm and beautiful work. Starting with a chord progression, remarkably similar to Britten's three chord motif for the second act of "Midsummer Night's Dream," it gathers momentum and then relaxes into a long, and thoughtful recapitulation which searches unceasingly further in developing the material.

The only trouble for this performance was that the announcer's introductory note was so misleading in its brevity. It implied—whether with the composer's connivance or not—the recapitulation so far from being the longest and most important section of the whole work, was merely a tail piece. As Richard Rodney Bennett has said, a vital problem in taking in new music is anticipating the right scale, the right length, and such a note was calculated to put the listener off.

The presentation was curious too in providing an interval talk on film music which, so far from acting as "come on" for "The Red Pony" seemed to undermine the claims of such music outside the cinema. When Copland, like Walton, scores over some of the regular film men is that he cannot help being memorable. Though some of the ideas for "The Red Pony" threaten to sound corny, Copland always provides a distinctive spark of originality. The fourth of these movements "Walk to the Bunkhouse" may offer the sort of violin melody over Mexican rhythm that we have heard thousands of times in Westerns but touched by Copland's hand the result is enchanting.

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Orfeo

COVENT GARDEN beautifully revive Gluck's "Orpheus" to Italian before sopranos, heat-stricken polyglot audience of tourists and opera-praise, applause and thanks. Mor Danes thao in Copenhagen, more Iris and Canadias than in New York gather to goggle at the fine staging, the sumptuous sets, the swooning Elysium and the baroque underworld. It is a very handsome business, and reflects credit on John Copley and, of course, even more credit on Philip Prowse who designed it and Charles Mackerras who conducts it with a touch at once firm and sensitive and a shot of genius in choice of the ticklish matter of tempo for the famous arias.

There was fine support. Who could want a better or more dignified Eurydice than Elizabeth Vaughan? And Paskley made a charming figure of Am the god of love (soprano, Women's L please note) and the Blessed Spirit as danced by Doreen Wells and Doreen Kelly were the embodiment of otherworldliness as they should be.

But the opera, Orfeo ed Euridice is a star opera. Like "The Marriage of Figaro." What you want is Clara B or Kathleen Ferrier: a female BOB a contralto the way that vocal range was understood by the Victorians. Yvonne Milton is a mezzo, which is a better voice again, as the American say. She is a long singer, a beauty from Australia and her singing of the like Oktavian in "Der Rosenkavalier" is a joy. But her dulcet Orpheus set me to lack sheer volume a grandeur.

She is fine, but fineness is not all quite enough. You want weight as well. All the same: it is a splendid and dignified evening and the tourists loved

MANCHESTER

Merete Bates

Ceramics

A STRANGE evanescent, luminous forest is growing quietly in the oblique basement of Building Design Partnership International's smooth offices in John Street, Manchester. (It's right: the public can go in.) It's been working on these things for a long time. Rosie Andrews has been experimenting in ceramics at the Manchester College of Art, growing trees, spreading like fat fans or sprout like lopped elms, quivering delicately. To draw you, holding your breath with a puff, they go up in smoke, colouring glows like wet lichen on a velvet grey, glimmering golds, each has a faintly human expression, attentive stoop, satisfied reflect contemplation. Some, in stone will drip coolly. They not only grow on you. Will be there till July.

In Xanadu did Cary Grant . . . by TERRY COLEMAN



picture of Cary Grant by Don Morley

AT THE INN on the Park, which is a deep-carpeted hotel just off Park Lane in London, a sort of brand-new Claridge's, only custom-built for Americans, the hall-room on the first floor was given over to an exhibition by Fabergé, the perfumier. It was sumptuous, beamed, Canned music played. Stands advertised Aphrodite, Brut, Flambéau, and Xanadu. A TV commercial was projected on one wall in which a male American voice was telling a girl that Xanadu was the essence of innocence and purity. It was one of 12 great fragrances by Fabergé, and every woman was horn for one of them.

Among the bedlam sat Cary Grant, film actor, not nearly so tall or dark as you expect. He doesn't look 67, which is his real age, but neither does he look 45, which is his perpetual film age. In a voice so soft that it was sometimes difficult to catch what he said, he was explaining how he came to be a director of Fabergé. It was a chain of circumstances. He had got tired of films. After all he had made 68. Then he was offered directorships by many big industries, and he happened to think Fabergé was a good thing. He could use the company's private jet, which was a good thing too because it coaled him to fly without being pestered by autograph hunters. He had just flown from America in it.

He made his first transatlantic cross-log more than 50 years ago. He was born in Bristol, England, real name Archibald Leach, the son of a man who worked as a presser for a clothier. The young Archibald was interested in electricals, went to the then-new Bristol Hippodrome to see how the switchboard worked, and saw a troupe of acrobats with whom he later ran away. He was out an alley-op man or a trapeze artist, but a ground tumbler. With this troupe he went to America. He played in Vaudeville as Archie Leach, and then about 1930 he went to Hollywood where because short names like Gable and Brent were in vogue, he adopted the name Cary Grant. He vaguely remembers that he was the first leading man to whom Mae West made her famous invitation to come up and see her some time, and apropos of leading ladies he says it is not true that leading men generally fall in love with them.

"Not true," he says. "I only know one with whom I had an affair. In all those years in pictures."

After a loving digression about baseball—the delightful complexities of the game, the bases, the pitcher, the hitter, the percentages, the curve-ball over the plate—he was explaining expartly, because he is a great horse-rider, that

horses shed their hair during the summer, when another commercial began to project itself on the wall. More Xanadu, with a caressing and female American voice insisting that X marked the spot X was for Xplixit, and X was for Xanadu.

"Xanadu. [Caress caress, sugary sugary.] Perfume for lovers from Fabergé. Xanadu. A whole new experience that starts with an X."

Meantime Mr Grant was talking about a whole new experience starting with an apocalypse. He was earnestly mentioning an amalgamation of all knowledge, and a missile which could put female astronauts on the moon, who, together with meo astronauts, would procreate. Then they [the "they" being unspecified] would bust up the earth and make it a kind of sun which would give life to the moon as the sun now gives life to us. Personally he thought that history was cyclical. The idea had come to him some years ago when he was taking LSD.

He thinks it all happened before as a matter of fact, and that it will happen again in the same place as before, the Grand Canyon. The atomic missile bases are round there. "I've flown over it often. It's always struck me, and I see it more and more. . . . The apocalypse will be in the same place again."

And that would be the end of the earth?

"Well, it's the beginning of life somewhere else. Just as we give life to our progeny. I give life to my daughter, but I die off. She continues. She's my only ticket to eternity." He took out coloured snapshots of his daughter, who is five, and whom he wants to send to an Irish university, to which end he is considering settling near Shannon which is convenient for the refuelling of private jets.

I asked about poetry because his fourth wife suing him for divorce in 1967 for treating her in a "cruel and inhuman manner," told the court that among other things he read poetry. Mr Grant said that he did not read much now, but that he was once married to a girl who wrote poetry. That was Barbara Hinton the Woolworth heiress, his second wife.

What exactly did he do as a director of Fabergé? He said that would be hard to define, but he supposed that his best use was that most presidents of corporations with whom he dealt, men whose goodwill Fabergé needed, had been brought up watching his pictures and in a way already knew him. It was fun for them, and fun for him too.

ON MY RIGHT, ladies and gentlemen, the black London cab, £1,500 and licensed Champion of the Roads in one form or another for the past 300 years. And in my left, 11 years old this month, a £500 mini-cab primed and ready to challenge the Champ. Lay your bets, ladies and gents—will the brash newcomer finally KO the old dependable?

Ever since the first mini-cab, back in 1960, started making inroads on the traditional licensed cab, the two have been waging a territorial battle royal which culminated three years ago, in a demand from the Home Office for an inquiry into the whole affair. Since then, the Maxwell Stamp report has been submitted, is now under discussion and will eventually pass into law: a law that ten years ago would only have affected a minority of dedicated cab and car hire users. But times have now changed, taxis and mini-cabs are a majority usage and becoming daily more of an integral part of our public transport as parking facilities dwindle.

The mini-cab is the enfant terrible of that system—the very word is officially illegal and still drives many an older licensed cabbie into angry curses against bloody pirates who take the bread and butter out of their children's mouths. In fact, of course, the mini-cab came into being, like any other service, because of an unfulfilled consumer need and, it must be admitted, a complacent existing monopoly. There are about 7,000 licensed taxis plying for hire on London roads at any one time but, as everyone knows who has ever even irregularly used them, they tend to vanish like fairy gold the moment (a) it's raining (b) it's rush hour or (c) other public transport has closed down—in other words, whenever you actually want one. And if you happen to hire in one of the many areas of London where a cabbie in his wisdom, considers he will not get a fare back, you can as well forget that taxis exist at all.

For four years now, since unforgettably taking up residence on the south side of the Thames, I have witnessed almost every conceivable violation of the rule that a taxi, once you're inside, must take you where you wish. Faced with the simple words "Old Kent Road, please," many cabbies drop their heads to the steering wheel as if I had announced the sudden demise of a loved one. Others discover an instant and overwhelming necessity to return to the bosom of their families. Some find that their lighted "For Hire" signs have been left on in error since the driver remembers, tout a coup, that he's going on a call.

One driver at Euston developed engine trouble and found he was unable to budge until the weight of me and my suitcase was taken off his vehicle, whereupon the engine sprang to life and shot efficiently off. Another, at Waterloo (only five minutes from my destination, albeit in the "wrong" direction) flew into an awesome rage, announced that he had fought in the Second World War and merited, in his opinion, a better reward than a fare to the Old Kent Road. Of course I could have taken all these men's numbers and reported them, but who has the stamina for endless bases when all you want is Home, Sweet Home? Wise for that matter, relishes being driven anywhere by a thoroughly aggressive man? Now, when I must have a taxi, I join the growing number of Londoners who ask humbly, as bests mere hitch-hikers, "Do you happen to be going my way?" I have no doubt that for those fortunate persons who shuttle between Chelsea and the West End, taxi drivers are the same cheerful and polite men as ever were but the way to find out why mini-



JILL
TWEEDIE

Fare's fair

... the mini cab came into being like any other service, because of an unfulfilled consumer need

pictures of cabs and William Darcy by Frank Martin

cabs exist is to live on the wrong side of the London tracks.

Bereft of other alternatives, we reject from the black cab world scan through the cards that fall like snow upon our doormats and eventually begin that up-and-down, tears-and-smiles relationship that characterises a client and his friendly neighbourhood mini-cab company. Promptly you learn that any kind of vehicle and as many kinds of men may appear (or sometimes not appear) in answer to your telephone call. One day it's a long red shiny job driven by the most courteous of pin-striped gentlemen; the next a crawling inlay back-airs up, ashtrays spewing like miniature Etnas, back springs a sure inducement to floating kidneys, driver only slightly more menacing than both the Kray twins.

Occasionally you may surprise a flash of relief in his eyes, if you come up with your own reasonable estimate of the journey's worth and save him the trouble of doing sums to his head. If variety is the spice of life, then mini-cabs—jouncing and screaming round London and suburbs—have a great deal to offer.

They also offer other fringe benefits not often calculated in an assessment

of their services. Few taxis will pick up on a phone call from a pub; mini-cabs are already on the spot before they glimpse the prone body under the table and they are stuck with him. But someone has to cope with drunks if we are to follow the don't drink when you drive code.

Mind you, it is not all heart in the mini-cab world. Far too many are fly-by-night hustlers; uninsured, hazardous in traffic, driven by maniacs and obviously about to lose two wheels. Fred Leffen, owner of a car hire company in South London, admits as much though he started his business in 1967 and is now among the mini-cab Establishment.

"Anyone can start a company—you could do it yourself, tomorrow, from your home address. You answer the phone, your husband and a mate drive the cars (dodging the tax as you go). Then all you've got to do is get cards distributed and hope for the best."

Mr Leffen himself does things in a bigger and better way. His overhauls, like many another such company, are low but he has installed radios in his drivers' cars (£200 each) and they work regular shifts on a 24-hour basis. Each driver pays him £12.50 a week

for the contacts and radio and then each man is in business for himself. One of the main attractions of the driving life. Some drivers make as much as £80 a week but for that they must work very long hours, face steep petrol hills, high repairs and fast depreciation. Because of the relative freedom from watchdogs the mini-cab world has its full share of rillains and when the going gets tough—undercutting rivals, a boss too greedy to keep his feet to a profitable level for drivers, even personal vendettas begun behind prison bars—premise have a way of being riddled with bullets or catching sudden fire. Even so, going on the mini-cab remains one of the few jobs a man with a record can get and presumably lessens his immediate need for bent money.

Mr William D'Arcy, dedicated leader of the Licensed Taxi Drivers Association (LTDA), accepts wholeheartedly that mini-cabs are, at present, fulfilling a need and will cheerfully list the inadequacies of the taxi service himself. Nevertheless, the LTDA have totally rejected the Stamp report's recommendation to license mini-cabs and make them an accepted form of supplementary transport... recommendations

put forward by the Cab Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr George Abrahams, TGWU Cab Section Head, speaks with some heat of the breakaway LTDA, calling them "that other lot" and emphasising their total lack of recognition in the trade. Oddly enough though, 10 taxi drivers selected at random and asked which union they thought was doing the most for them, unhesitatingly plumped for Bill D'Arcy and his LTDA.

And Mr D'Arcy is, without doubt, a man with a mission. His contention is simple: time and tradition have built up a taxi service with the highest standards in the world, hedged about with laws to protect the public and only inadequate through lack of foresight and money. Why reject it in favour of another system?

"I'm not arguing for my men—they'll go on earning anyway, on the mini-cabs if they must. I'm arguing for the public. There's a licensed cab 10 minutes away from you in any part of London—the only trouble is, neither the client nor the cabbie knows it. We should have telephones on every corner, or radios, as they do in Ontario and Germany: the moment that's done most of the inadequacies would be

solved. But no one, apparently, is willing to consider improving the existing service."

He also underlines the kind of relationship between licensed cabbies and the police that help to explain other than territorial resentments between black cabs and minis.

"There's no respect in the cab trade for the police—their whole attitude when drivers are on the knowledge (the eighteen-month training stint getting to know London) is 'You're nothing, we are God.' You work hard for that licence but they don't let you think you've earned it, only that they're giving it to you and can take it away any time they please, without appeal. It's the same as the army, in the first six weeks they break your spirit, you're going to teach him all the rules and then he comes out and sees loads of others, mini-cab drivers, doing things he'd get his licence taken away for and the police turn a blind eye. His respect turns to disgust."

Hyman Goldberg, a cabbie himself, confirms Bill D'Arcy's view with vigour. "Minis tout so openly at times but you can't blame them, you blame the law. Same with overcharging—we'd all take liberties sometimes if we could but we can't, we've got the clock. What's more, the police have got 100 per cent and they know it. They can always pick on a cab where they might be afraid of another driver who could be a Lord or a Lady. It'd be much better if we could work closely with the police, when you think of all the trouble we see that we could report. But, with this relationship, well, we're afraid to let the police know, we're really afraid to get involved."

If the recommendations of the Stamp report are implemented (licensing mini-cabs, checking insurances and vehicles, demanding driving and medical standards from drivers) Bill D'Arcy looks forward gloomily to the day when no more than 2,000 licensed cabs "mooh around Piccadilly" because the rest of the trade will have gone to mini-cabs. Indeed, this month his prediction begins to come true: one of the two big radio groups (the Owner-Drivers' Radio Taxi Service) have begun to use cars to supplement their licensed cabs. As their chairman, Mr Jack Taylor, put it last week "if the authorities do nothing to enforce the regulations, then they must be prepared for us and the rest of the trade to opt out of the licensing system."

Though all this may sound like unimportant infighting, we, the passengers, will be saddled with the winner unless we speak out now. Which do we choose while there is still time to choose a much better equipped, high traditional taxi, bristling with all the current Hackney Carriage Acts for our protection or a mini-cab service with open tariffs and far fewer protections? Because, in Mr D'Arcy's opinion at least, we cannot have it both ways: once the cab driver sees the mini-cab made respectable he will emerge from his long, boring and hidebound licensed life for the free-trade mini, and we can like it or lump it.



CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

Spreading the gas

IF YOU THINK YOU are having problems with your North Sea gas, spare for a moment a selfless thought for the nation's gas boards. They might, after all, do the same thing for you one day. To listen to the gasman is to learn that actually using natural gas is nothing compared with convincing the public that it is good for it. The PR men have been working on the problem ever since the first bubble surfaced on the North Sea in 1965 and still the consumers are not entirely sold.

"It was the answer to the nation's prayer," they say at North Thames today. "It doesn't have to be manufactured or stored and it can be easily distributed."

Yes, but it does not always make gas appliances work like old gas did, does it? "Well, no," said the PR man. "We agree to convert appliances to natural gas so that they're working satisfactorily. That does not always mean that they're working the same as before. We can quite understand that a housewife's got used to her oven regulo but it may be an old cooker which hasn't been working efficiently for years and only starts going properly when we put in the new burners. Then she burns the joint and blames natural gas."

What about complaints of natural gas burning too slowly?

"We do need to make adjustments in some cases."

Life is made more difficult for the unfortunate gas boards by the range of appliances on the market. They reckon that there are 6,000 different makes to be converted which gives them terrible headaches when they can't find the fittings for some obscure piece of equipment.

Then there is the sheer volume—two million conversions in the North Thames from Beaconsfield to Basildon. They have done half of them already and are converging on Central London expecting to finish the job by 1975.

The main point that consumers seem stubbornly unable to grasp is that the industry cannot put the price down just because natural gas costs the boards 5 p per therm less than old-fashioned gas. Natural gas converts get a price reduction of 4 p per therm which works out at a quarterly saving of all of 4 per cent, but it is more or less out of the question to expect further reductions. After all, the gas industry has got to stabilise prices in these inflationary times.

Did not Sir Henry Jones, chairman of the Gas Council, forecast in 1965 a period of price stability? The following year he said that although nobody could expect cheaper gas for above three

years because of capital investment, "substantial reductions" should be possible thereafter. In 1968 gas prices in eight of the 12 gas regions went up as much as 13 per cent. The Prices and Incomes Board blamed North Sea investments.

In 1969 the PIB published another gloomy report and warned that when the time came for more intensive distribution (for instance, now) more machinery would mean price jumps. In October the same year the industry made a profit of £204 millions and more promises of price cuts. In 1970 the Gas Council announced Government approval for nationwide increases (of up to 12 per cent in the London area) which came into effect early this year. Now the council has another price rise on its mind—about 6 per cent—but not until the autumn.

Natural gas is hardly the phenomenon of the sixties we were all led to believe. The first pocket in this country was found underneath Heathfield, Sussex, in 1901. It lasted about 30 years and was used for street lighting. North Thames reckons that 15 per cent of their conversions go wrong to some extent; most are put straight after a second call. Apart from the odd exception, of course. The Highgate

convert, for instance, who was without a gas supply for four days and was told he would be reconnected "in due course." He was, but a week later the water was still not heating properly.

Or another Highgate consumer who went away on holiday while the board was surveying the area. The engineer called and was told by an elderly neighbour that there was no gas in the flat; the zealous engineer insisted on checking. The neighbour rang the police who said: "Let him in, but don't let him out of your sight." In a panic, the neighbour whose English is not too strong at the best of times, telephoned the flat-owner's parents to keep an eye on the engineer and when the owner arrived home in the evening, the flat was full of highly tense, nervous elderly friends and relations. It later emerged that the engineer had been told that the flat was clear away.

Then, of course, the gas boards face the language barrier in immigrant areas. North Thames, ingeniously enough, dispatches its advisers to schools to spread the conversion word in English to the children who then relay the information in the appropriate Asian language to their parents. It is a practice carried out with the cooperation of the ILEA: "Everybody's interests are served by talking to the boys and girls," said an authority spokesman. "Schools are switching too and it's important from the point of view of school safety."

Finally, there is the rôle of natural gas as a life saver. This slightly macabre aspect does not figure prominently in the industry's promotion, but it is, nevertheless, produced as witness of the miracle. There were 14 suicides in Cambridge in 1965. Since ovens have gone over to non-toxic North Sea, the figure has gone down to nine.



picture of drilling rig Orion by Maurice Broomfield

Mr Wilson and Europe

The debate on Europe already shows signs of becoming too narrow and too negative. For this the Labour Party's unenviable internal situation is partly to blame. When Mr Wilson was Prime Minister the Labour anti-Marketeers—in the Cabinet and outside—were not prepared to risk the stability of their Government in order to argue out the party's European policy. Now they feel they have nothing to lose by arguing, and some even hope that they might gain the defeat of the Conservative Government.

In this context the tone of Mr Wilson's broadcast is understandable, though regrettable. The sneers at him as a Little Englander are unfair. The history of his premiership suggests that he was preoccupied, almost to a fault, with Britain's wider role in the world. The political influence that a united Western Europe would give us certainly is one of the attractions for him. Yet it got no more than a passing reference in the broadcast. In party and public terms this may have been a necessary decision, though it puts the rest of the argument in a somewhat false setting.

The broadcast concentrated heavily on the detailed economic terms, and specifically on the four criteria which Mr Wilson has established for judging them—balance of payments, sugar, New Zealand, and capital movements. Of these, the first will probably arouse most controversy during the months between now and the decisive vote in Parliament. Mr Wilson criticises the Government for not making an estimate of the balance of payments effects of entry. The question is whether he is not asking for the impossible. How far is it possible to foresee what world prices will be two, three, or five years ahead? Or Community farm prices? How will tariff changes alter the patterns of trade? And how quickly? Which countries, among existing or new members of the EEC, will revalue or devalue between now and the time Britain reaches full membership? Mr Harold Lever has concluded that such a guestimate is not fruitful. Mr Wilson has always valued Mr Lever's economic judgment. Ought he not to consider whether Mr Lever is not more sensible than his other advisers in this matter?

Arab Revolution (contd.)

It is ironic, though probably not a coincidence, that yesterday's abortive coup against King Hassan of Morocco should occur while his Government is busy trying 193 other people for plotting against him. Although the exact scale of yesterday's incidents is not yet clear, the Government has admitted that 1,400 people took part and that the general staff headquarters, the radio station in Rabat, and the interior Ministry were for a time in rebel hands. The only person so far named in the plot is General Mohamed Medbouh, the head of the military cadet school and a close military adviser to the King. The jubilation with which the Libyan Government greeted the first news of the coup also suggests that its leaders may well have been a group of younger army officers inspired initially by the Libyan coup and ultimately by the tradition of President Nasser's original revolution.

Among the civilian population such sympathies are expressed by the opposition Union Nationale des Forces Populaires. Most of the accused in the current treason trial are members of UNFP, the party whose former leader, Mehdi Ben Barka, was liquidated in Paris in 1965. His assassins were widely thought to have been sup-

plied by General Oufkir, the strong-arm Minister of the Interior, who is now in charge of eliminating yesterday's uprising. At the time the case brought a complete freeze in Franco-Moroccan relations, with a French court sentencing General Oufkir in absentia and President de Gaulle vainly demanding his resignation. Although President de Gaulle on that occasion found himself briefly aligned with the UNFP, the party's main target remains what they consider the excessive French, and to a lesser extent American, influence in the Moroccan economy.

Certainly they are right when they point to the very favourable conditions for foreign capital, and the fact that French settlers own some of the country's richest farmland, producing 60 per cent of its wine and 45 per cent of its citrus fruit. This preponderance has become so glaring that it is also criticised by the right-wing opposition nationalist party and by the King's own most influential supporters, the urban commercial groups. To satisfy them, a process of gradual Moroccanisation of the economy was introduced this year. Yesterday's coup was probably led by people who wanted to give this belated transfer of economic power a more left-wing content.

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Certainly they are right when they point to the very favourable conditions for foreign capital, and the fact that French settlers own some of the country's richest farmland, producing 60 per cent of its wine and 45 per cent of its citrus fruit. This preponderance has become so glaring that it is also criticised by the right-wing opposition nationalist party and by the King's own most influential supporters, the urban commercial groups. To satisfy them, a process of gradual Moroccanisation of the economy was introduced this year. Yesterday's coup was probably led by people who wanted to give this belated transfer of economic power a more left-wing content.

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Sex and love at school

Since the case of "The Little Red School Book" is well on the way to becoming another "Lady Chatterley's Lover," perhaps two marginal comments may be permitted. One is that if the book had said it was for fifth and sixth-formers it would have been less open to objection. Not that it could or should have been kept from younger eyes, but its advice is more relevant for seniors. The second point is that it omits one vital moral principle—that to love and respect others is just as important as to "be yourself." In trying to be factual, the chapter on sex has left out this essential. Yet neither of these defects makes the book obscene. In our view, its condemnation was not justified. Nor is it as revolutionary as some critics have suggested, even though it advocates a healthy scepticism towards authority.

The point about fifth and sixth-formers is practical, not legal. The book says it is for reference, not for reading straight through. It seems intended for all age groups, and it is written in simple language. But the chapter on sex—the basis of the magistrates' conviction—certainly condones and arguably encourages sexual relations. As a practical fact today it must be plain that sexual relations take place among sixth-formers, if not earlier, and it must surely be accepted that adequate sex education is essential

much earlier. One reason for including the chapter in the book was the inadequacy of much sex education in schools. But why force the pace of personal experience? Why put pressure on children, however indirectly, to go further and faster than their instincts tell them? The book tries to remove an adolescent's sense of guilt and tries to provide knowledge that many people in older generations would have been happier to have. It makes a mistake, however, in suggesting to someone aged 12, 14, or even 16 that almost unlimited sexual experiment is harmless.

The second point is similar. Any sexual relationship is two-sided. Everyone, from the beginning, ought to consider the effect on the other individual. The chapter on sex in the condemned version of the book begins by saying: "This section says nothing about love and very little about feelings. It gives some practical information which you may find useful." Sex, however, ought never to be separated from love. To leave out love is to descend to a form of prostitution. In people under 20 the fully mature and committed love that leads to marriage cannot normally be expected, but a deep concern for the other person is always a profound part of any true experience. In our daily life, nothing is more important than love. It must be at the root of all human relationships, and it must imply that you do not willingly hurt other people. That should be said, even in a book of reference.

A COUNTRY DIARY

WESTAORLAND: In just over six weeks' time motorists approaching the Lake District from the south will be presented with a completely new view of the Fells. The Kendal bypass will be opened towards the end of next month—14 weeks ahead of schedule—and from its summit on the low limestone hills to the west of the town motorists should on clear days, see the whole line of the central fells, right across the western and northern horizons. First, on the left the Conistone fells, then Bowfell and the Scafells and Fairfield, and the Kirkstone fells, the Keomere hills, and the rolling country around the Shap fells road. Somewhere in the centre they should be able to pick out the rock turrets of the Langdale Pikes—on the right of the shapely pointed peak of Bowfell and just left of the sharp edge of Red Screes. It should be a fitting approach to the National Park for they will drive through the new rock cutting at the top of the fell and then down to the main Lakes highway where they reached the sanctuary. Not that the once-magical area is much of a sanctuary on high days and holidays today, for the increasing pressures of tourism now present the biggest problem for those running the Park. But last week the Planning Board pledged never to allow these pressures to spoil the landscape, as has happened elsewhere, and not to change the National Park into just a holiday area. One hopes that these do not prove idle words, and that the pleasant landscape will never become a maze of splendid roads, car parks, lawns, view points, picnic areas and public conveniences with the old hills looking sadly down at the folly of it all. HARRY GRIFFIN

THE EEC in Focus: starting today, this Guardian series will look at the crucial issues involved in joining the Common Market, and at people's response to them. First, HAROLD JACKSON assesses the effect

EEC and the cost of living



THE hard fact of life that has stared us all in the face since the war is that the cost of living goes on rising. The pace has increased, as Mr Prior's doleful announcement of a 10.4 per cent increase in food prices in eleven months, demonstrated. If we are to believe the National Grocers' Federation, they will rise another 10 per cent this year.

Inflation thus hovers over any calculations about the effect of Britain's entry into the Common Market. Nobody is sitting in Brussels laying down that the British food bill must increase by x per cent: all that is decreed by the Treaty of Rome is that our agricultural prices must correspond to those of the other signatories. They could well do so in the natural course of events if our inflation continues and outpaces that of the Six.

Much of the argument about the adverse effects of entry centres on food because that is the largest single item in most people's budget, and it is the area of greatest change in our own market arrangements. British policy has been to give subsidies to farmers to ensure that prices in the shops stay low, though Mr Heath was planning to end that particular system. The European system is a sort of cost-plus scheme, which ensures that farmers will get a fair profit on their crops by maintaining minimum retail prices. In other words, the consumer in Britain gets cheap food through taxation and the farmers in Europe get guaranteed returns through market control.

The average British family spends 23.8 per cent of its income on food, but this global figure masks considerable variations. Since everyone has to eat it is evident that poor families tend to spend far more of their pay on staying alive. A substantial rise in food prices therefore does not affect people evenly. The £10,000 a year man can cut down on peasant and caviar if he is pushed; the £1,000 a year man is stuck with bread and potatoes whatever the price.

And bread will certainly go up because of the Common Market's cereal arrangements. In Britain the guaranteed price of wheat is £32.60 a ton at present, the Common Market price is £45.60—a difference of 40 per cent. The anticipated rise is in fact lower, something like 30 per cent, but still substantial.

And the price of cereals is also reflected in the cost of animal feeding stuffs, of considerable importance for a country in which nearly three quarters of its farm output is

represented by livestock. This could well mean dearer pork, poultry, and beef.

Dairy prices are uncertain, in spite of the famous boggy of the cost of Common Market butter. Our milk costs more in liquid form than in Europe and the sudden scarcity of butter in the world market has been pushing the price up steadily (as well as ridding the Six of that embarrassing mountain). The probability is that milk will stay more or less where it is and butter will go on creeping up through normal market forces.

Many of our fruit and vegetables could be cheaper, however. Though British farming in general is far more efficient than that of the Europeans they have one supreme advantage in horticulture—the climate. In Britain we face enormous capi-

on the cost of living. Tomorrow, the first "grass-roots" report: on the problems that now confront the Minister of Agriculture and his constituents at Lowestoft in East Anglia.

published example, but we do not really know what will happen about Argentine beef or Spanish grapes or a host of other imports. All will have to sell at least at the internal Common Market price and our wholesalers may well decide that transportation halfway round the world is not worth while where there is no price advantage (90 per cent of the levy on foods is automatically remitted to the Common Agricultural Fund in Brussels). Among the Six the marketing value of food imports from outside countries has risen, but they form a smaller proportion of total imports than previously.

So far as industrial products are concerned we should do reasonably well. We buy more manufactured goods from the Common Market than from any other source and all are subject

already operates in Europe. The Government has already said that the tax will not be imposed on food but it will replace purchase tax on manufactured goods and also apply to services. So far the Government has given no indication of the range that VAT will cover nor of the rate at which it will operate. It may well work out that items now subject to a high rate of purchase tax will drop in price while cheaper goods may attract more tax.

But it is also impossible to separate the cost of living from general economic circumstances, and this is where the greatest question remains unanswered. One of the provisions of the EEC is that there should be a free flow of capital among its members (though there are certain protective measures operated by some). The return on capital tends to be higher on the Continent than in Britain and it is therefore logical for investors to go for the higher profits there.

Britain's contribution to the Community budget is likely to cost our balance of payments something like £200 millions a year by the end of the transitional period, and there will be the additional drain of gradually phasing sterling out of its role as a reserve currency. Given the recurring balance of payments crises we have faced since the war it seems likely that the Government will try to cut back on imports to save the situation.

This implies that we should try to meet our requirements from our own resources but British industry is suffering from a chronic lack of capital investment to modernise its production and output. If money can flow freely into Europe because it will earn more there then the lack of capital will continue here. If British industry wants to attract investors it must become more profitable and, since it will not be able to afford to modernise and increase productivity, the only other answer is to put up prices, unless the fact of entering the Market increases the confidence of the money man in the growth prospects for British firms.

The official calculation is that the cost of living will rise by 5 to 6 per cent over the transition period and that food prices will go up by 15 per cent. But this is a global calculation and is likely to vary widely according to individual circumstances. The two-car, gadget-minded, vegetarian wine-bibber will do all right: the wage-stop unemployed man rather worse. But that has been the way of the world since long before the Messina conference.

AMONG the goods which are likely to change price once Britain has joined the Common Market are

Increased	Decreased
Butter	Vegetables
Sugar	Fruit
Bread	Leather goods
Beef	Foreign cars
Pork	Textiles
Lamb	Optical instruments
Poultry	Consumer durables
Eggs	Pharmaceuticals
Bacon	Musical instruments

tal costs in building greenhouses and higher labour costs in gathering the crops. So Southern France and Italy, sun-baked and peasant-inhabited, will come into their own.

One of the odder byproducts of this development may well be that we shall no longer have any Outspan oranges to hock, since non-EEC food imports will be subject to a levy. European wines should be cheaper (though excise duties will still be imposed) and so will the range of foods normally found in a delicatessen—not that either form a substantial part of the British working man's diet.

But even in the food line there are imponderables. Much of our cocoa, and therefore chocolate, originates in Commonwealth countries. In the normal course this would be subject to levies which would raise the cost. But the whisper is that arrangements are in train to ship the cocoa through former French territories which have associate membership of the Common Market, which would bypass the levy.

The other major uncertainty is just how much our traditional food suppliers will change. New Zealand has been the most

to a tariff ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent. This will be abolished when we join and prices should drop accordingly. Cars, domestic appliances, cameras, leather goods, textiles, musical instruments, pharmaceuticals should all cost less. But it is impossible at this point to know by how much.

Firstly the cost will depend to some extent on the actual manufacturing arrangements for any given product. This cannot be separated from productivity and capital investment. The theory of joining is that industry will be organised on a much wider basis, that it will be able to achieve economies of scale, and that it will be operating in a domestic market of 250 millions which will allow for the greater economy of long production runs. The balancing danger, which has been manifested to some degree in the United States, is that a cartel situation develops in which prices are set artificially high for greater profit. This has been offset in America by the anti-trust laws which are less stringent in Europe.

The second unresolved area is the operation of the value added tax to which the Government is now committed and which

Let sleeping students lie

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—In your article of July 9, "Student teacher loses appeal," Lord Denning's comments and the action of members of the staff at Margaret McMillan College of Education, Bradford, raises, in my mind, a number of important questions. In his ruling, Lord Denning said: "No parent would knowingly entrust their child into her (the student's) care." What evidence is there to support this statement?

Later, in his reserved judgment he said: "If she went to live with this man (her boyfriend), she could have gone into lodgings in the town and no one would have worried—except perhaps her parents." I do not question Lord Denning's ruling, for clearly this student was in breach of college regulations, and Lord Denning had no option but to uphold the college governors' decision to expel her. But I do question his double standards.

I believe "knowingly" is the key word here. If the college staff had not hounded, as they clearly have done, in carry-

ing out their raids in the living quarters (which is by itself, no more acceptable standard of behaviour, than cohabiting with an opposite member of the sex in the college living quarters—or is it?) then one feels that this unfortunate case need not have been so widely publicised.

One feels that this matter could have been dealt with by other ways, discreetly and tactfully.

But instead the staff and governors (apparently) displayed a lack of initiative and integrity in carrying out (a) the raids on living quarters (b) making this student a scapegoat for an infringement of the rules. All this against the background of a petition signed by 200 students saying "that they too broke the terms of occupancy." Lord Denning and the college are guilty of double standards.—Yours faithfully, S. H. Cantwell.

19 Clive Road, Portsmouth, Hants.

Sir,—Although Lord Denning denied that he was concerned with the morality of the expelled student teacher Gillian Ward, he has made what is in

fact a moral judgment. One would also be interested to know Lord Denning's qualifications for deciding who will, or will not, "make a teacher."

What Lord Denning's decision has confirmed is not just the decision of the Margaret McMillan College governors, but he has added legal weight to the theory that unmarried couples sleeping together is some kind of perversion which disqualifies those involved from the teaching profession.

It is not to the credit of the college governors that they have destroyed the career of a 19-year-old student for a simple breach of hostel rules, an offence which should have been settled with a fine or the denial of hostel facilities. It should also be noted that the other four girls involved in the case were only given reprimands. This is a sad case with a little more than a hint of victimisation.—Yours faithfully, Larry Law, President.

Berkshire College of Education Students Union, Woodlands Avenue, Reading, Berkshire.

Discord in British Rail's pipeline

Sir,—Am I a lover of piped music because I do not travel first class on the railways? According to a British Rail official in Peter Hillmore's article "Cooler by Rail" (Guardian July 9), a second-class passenger would welcome an intrusion of inane tinkling, which is monotonous, unidentifiable, utterly impersonal, hopelessly catering for a mass block of inferior second-class mentalities and failing to satisfy any of them.

Piped music pursues me in supermarkets, restaurants and hotel lounges. I can, thankfully, shop and eat elsewhere. My only escape on the train would be to travel first class, which I can ill afford.

Does anyone really like piped music? Does the silence of the railway carriage make them twitch uncomfortably like a smoker in a nonsmoking compartment? I suggest, then, a few additional carriages supplying piped music for those unfortunate people who need those wafting strains of insipid melody for their serenity so that the rest of us may maintain ours, travelling in blissful, traditional silence.—Yours faithfully, (Miss) Alison Leigh, 90a Highgate High Street, London N6.

Sir,—Why should people of taste be forced to pay first-class fares in order to avoid the unpardonable intrusion of piped music? The ordeal of passing through Waterloo Station already nullifies an evening's musical pleasure.—Yours faithfully, R. Shipp.

26, Court Royal, Carlton Drive, London SW 15.

Some Recent History

Henry Marsh's Documents of Liberty reproduces the essential part of texts since Magna Carta and includes pithy comment (£2.50). Still selling by the same author is Dark Age Britain: Some Sources of History (£2.50). The latest in our Library of Politics and Society is William C. Lubnow's fascinating study in depth of The Politics of Government Growth: Early Victorian Attitudes Toward State Intervention, 1832-1845 (£3.50). Then we have a substantial symposium on a subject just now attracting attention: The History of Working-Class Housing, edited by Stanley D. Chapman (£4.75).

Other substantial works just published are The Romanovs: The Rise and Fall of a Russian Dynasty by Ian Grey (£3.50), and the first of a two-volume History of the Nazi Party: 1919-1933 by Dietrich Orlow (£3.50), and A World in Flames, by Marika Byrd Boyce, a useful one-volume blow-by-blow history of World War II (£3.75). And we have just reprinted yet again our Kings & Queens of England & Great Britain in paperback at 45p (hardback £1.25).

DAVID & CHARLES Newton Abbot Devon

Washington: Sunday

Putting Peyton in his place

DEAR MR PEYTON — I fear you are either sadly confused or else badly briefed by your officials in the vital field of car safety. How otherwise can one explain the comments you are reported to have made at a press conference last week in London, questioning the value of air bags and laminated windcreens, two of the most important developments in modern car safety?

Let us first look at air bags. You are quoted as having said: "What we know about the air bags is not encouraging; seat belts properly worn could do the same job." Your comment corresponds closely to the theme of an advertisement commissioned by the Ford Motor Company here which has just drawn an unprecedented rebuke from the U.S. Department of Transportation, the equivalent of your Ministry, for being "inaccurate and misleading."

Ford's copywriters phrased their anti-air bag spiel with a great deal more sophistication and knowledge than your casual criticism implied. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's rebuttal is therefore worth considering in some detail.

First, the Ford advertisement directly: "In theory air bags are better than today's safety belts — not because they're safer overall — but because as much as 60 per cent of the time the belts are worthless for lack of use."

Safety Administration's reply: "These statements are inaccurate and misleading. Tests have proven conclusively that the air bag is superior to a harness restraint system. Baboon tests at speeds of up to 50 m.p.h. indicated that these subjects could withstand this type of crash without injury with air bag restraint."

Conversely, tests using an air force harness system resulted in death to about 50 per cent of the subject baboons at crash speeds of 55 m.p.h. Significant injuries with the air force harnesses began to appear in crashes at 50 m.p.h.

Ford: "When they work correctly they work beautifully. When they don't work correctly — they can be dangerous."

NHTSA: "We are not sure that Ford means by this statement. They show a film in which a test anthropomorphic dummy slides under the air bag, this problem was solved by another manufacturer at least 18 months ago."

Ford: "Certain conclusions are inevitable. Indeed air bag restraint systems are potentially beneficial. But more development time is needed (a) to ensure reliability through extensive testing and (b) to prevent costs from being an excessive burden to the consumer."

NHTSA: "When a company says they cannot meet a deadline, it is really saying they cannot meet this date. Within the funds they have been allocated to this programme."

The case for air bags, I accept, has not yet been fully proven, but I hope as the industry concerned you will continue to side with those elements of the motor industry which seek to develop their new before they have been given a fair trial.

Can we now turn to laminated windcreens, which are said to be better than safer than toughened tempered glass — the type used in 95 per cent of cars sold in Britain? The only study you cite to support this opinion, seems to be one by the Road Research Council, published in 1961. Surely your officials have told you that it is report is now totally meaningless as it compared British-type screens with a kind of American-type screen which has not been made for more than five years.

The new improved type of glass penetration resistant screen was the subject of a joint British-American study last year under Professor G. M. Mackay of Birmingham University, which found it produced significantly fewer serious injuries than British-type screens. There are several other recently published scientific studies which reached similar conclusions.

L. M. Patrick of Wayne State University reported: "Recent investigations by physicians and others in Germany had indicated an increasing rate of injury from shattered windshields. The results of this laboratory investigation show the tempered windshield to be substantially more injurious than a 30 mil laminated windshield."

Is it really good enough for you and your Ministry to conclude to bury your heads in the sand and refuse to accept the British manufacturers to fit the safest type of windshield on all cars, not just on sports and grand touring models as is the practice present?

Even the counter argument of cost is remarkably sensible for, as you know, improved windcreens, unlike laminates, shatter at the slightest provocation from a single stone to a road chip.

Yours faithfully,

Adam Raphael

THE BOYS from the parish of the Holy Cross, in Belfast's Ardoyne, were painting the monastery's iron railings a brilliant white this time two years ago — their contribution to the huge old building's centenary, due to be celebrated that September. Their handiwork can still be seen on the railings that run along the Crumlin Road and form a part of Ulster's recent history, starkly memorialised in "Dulux" Gloss. For 100 feet up from Chief Street the paint suddenly stops, and the white gives way to the rust and patchy green. It stopped there on August 14, 1969, because marauding Protestants from the Shankill drove the boys away with stones, and threw their paint tins and their brushes after them.

Susan Fitzsimons lives on the Crumlin Road, her parlour facing on to that section of railing where that dreadful August night is so dramatically commemorated. She has lived in that same house since 1946, a small, neat redbrick terrace filled with antiques, potted ferns, watercress, and a picture of John F. Kennedy. The rent when she moved in was ten and three a week, it's a little over a pound now. Before she lived there, she had been in Kerrera Street, a slum, remembered now mainly as the site of the first test firing of a Republican bomb in the 1940s, but where the terraces are every bit as quaint and damp as the others.

SIMON WINCHESTER reports from Belfast. Sunday, on the eve of King Billy's parade

in the Ardoyne or any slum. Mrs Fitzsimons, who moved to the Ardoyne from County Down in 1917, has probably lived there longer than anyone still around. Her memory like that of so many Ulster men and women is well polished with use. Her comment is punctuated with references to the fate of local buildings — "but that's burnt down now" — or to local lads — "ah, he was shot by the B men" — and of course she's now talking about the latest trouble. Her memories are more of the curfews of the 20s or the great Orange riots of the 30s.

Though she lives in the heart of perhaps the most keenly Republican quarter of the city, she is most definitely not a Republican herself. This probably goes back to the time when her brother Edward was driven out of Belfast in the 20s by the B Specials, who had been billeted in a house belonging to her family in Kerrera Street. He had jumped the border, fled to Dublin, and joined the Free State Army in West Cork, where he had a month later in a Republican ambush as he guarded a bridge. "He was given away by traitors," she explains. "First it was to the B men, and then it was those madcaps in the south."

The world is just full of traitors even now, though it was worse then."

It is tricky not being a Republican in the Ardoyne. "I used to get these young fellows coming round from the clubs asking me for money. But I hadn't got it and so I said as polite as I could that I wasn't giving anything and just shut the door. They never came back." None the less she is still worried she may be in some danger, especially when the local funds run low. Living on her own, her husband died four years ago, and showing most of her 66 years, she would be easy meat for the petrol bombers. She has a phone, the only one for many years, and her sister rings her every night, sometimes twice if there's trouble. "But I've only had one bit of bother and that was when the Specials smashed my windows in 1968. But then you expected that, didn't you?"

Tomorrow is Orangemen's Day and if she cranes her neck a little Mrs Fitzsimons can see the flags and the bunting, the newly-painted "No Pope Here" and the massive bonfires in Distrahi Street, down the way. But in common with so many of the less well publicised Catholics, she believes that King Billy's

Road Show should go on undisturbed. "It's their day after all. Let the critics have their day. We had ours at Easter — it's not so free, maybe, but it's not going to help anyone if we try and stop them enjoying themselves."

So she'll be woken tomorrow morning at seven by the Ligoniel Royal Blues as they march down by her house to Flinagh, though they are routed a little away this year to prevent trouble. "The tin lizzies from Ligoniel have always been the first down past our house and they always started to play and sing 'Kick the Pope' as they went past Ardoyne, even that early in the morning. They certainly are keen. We were never allowed out of the house in those days. July 12 for the children meant a day indoors. But now the parents let their kids out and I think that must be part of the reason for the trouble because some of our kids, I won't deny we've a lot of bad ones here, some will throw things at the Orangemen as they go past. I just say, 'Oh well, there's the roughs away' when Ligoniel goes past. There's just no sense in raving at them. They'll only curse at you and call you a Fenian bitch."

The one time she had to

gave was in 1937 when she was working in a hairdresser's on Royal Avenue and was stuck for two hours on the wrong side of the street as the Orangemen went past. "I really enjoyed it, though. The colours and the bands and the songs were simply wonderful. But it was spoiled a bit when I asked to get across the road after standing there for so long. Some big woman from the Shankill pushed me back and told me it was an insult to King Billy. They are a bit rough, these Orange women."

So tomorrow this kindly, gentle, tolerant old lady will "potter around the house a bit" while the Orangemen pass by, hoping only that the army will let her out for mass at six where she goes every night. Mrs Fitzsimons was a bit low yesterday. Her brother Bernard, now a baker in Boston, was coming across to see her this year for the first time since 1954. But after six months of reading the Massachusetts newspaper, he's just decided that it's not safe for him to come over. So poor Mrs Fitzsimons is going to have to sit out the summer alone on the Crumlin Road, trotting over to mass every night, being wakened by the IRA man and his petrol bomb. The Orangemen are the least of her worries. "Some of them are good people, they all and they deserve one day out a year. And if they don't, certainly their kids do, after spending a year cooped up in a house like this."

PETER PRESTON

Thing song

GOOD evening. Tonight I want to talk to you about Thing. Not the Thing from Outer Space. Nor the Thing which brings out my old and trusted colleague Frank Longford in hot rushes. No, I mean the Thing upon which He spoke to you yesterday.

Now it is a hot evening and I can well understand the conceivable attitude of some. That this is one damned Thing after another. He has done his Thing. Why must I do mine? Quite simply: because what He does, so must I. It is called a Right Reply. Ten minutes of me and you alone, without some Central Office back in BBC clothing feeding arrant bias and snivelling innuendo into our polluted airwaves.

But enough of this shamefully distorted — by the — capitalistic Tory press thing. My subject tonight is the Other. And, absolutely honestly at the commencement, I want to put on record my unswerving belief that a right of reply does not involve a need to reply just because He has said He thinks about Thing does not mean I have to. In fact, many of you will be profoundly grateful that I have not — may inadvertently drop.

So to the issues. There are those who tell me: what He said about Thing last night you said in January, 1967, at 3.35 p.m. in the second paragraph of a major address to Saddleworth Young Socialists and Gymkhana Committee. Truly, as my oldest and trusted friend Maurice Chevalier remarks, I remember it well. I also remember being initially misquoted. Our enemies insist my words on this occasion were: the Labour Party is a moral crusade or it is nothing. What I actually said, and Joe Haines will bear me out (although unhappily he was not there at the time) was: the Labour Party is a moral crusade and it is "No Thing."

Thus, but for vicious Tory distortion, my position would have been transparently evident from the beginning. Moreover, I have always stated (and I make no apology for repeating it here) that ten minutes in politics is a long time. So long, in fact, that I cannot categorically recollect what point I was making at the start of this broadcast.

But carry on regardless. When George Brown and I voyaged to Boulogne at 3.35 p.m. on the seventeenth of July, 1968, some Thing happened which I shall gloss over almost immediately, and distract attention from my putting some further questions to Him. For as I remember saying to George at the time: this Thing is bigger than both of us. (Parenthetically I should add that those among you laying odds on my not being able to keep this up for ten minutes, so that the Black and White Minstrel Show is forced to open five minutes

early, are on a sticky wicket, as Wilfred Rhodes once observed to me.

Which brings us to the central question about Thing. He insists that, with entry into Thing, things will get better. As someone who remains devoted to any Thing in principle — and George will confirm I've known a Thing or two in my time — I feel we may buy one Thing and get quite another. For, as my old father used to say, in this world nobody gives you some Thing for nothing, son.

Therefore fair and square (though in an abbreviated version from the full text to be included in my next volume of memoirs) I wish to go on record with this clarifying and totally honest assessment of the situation as I see it.

There are many views about Thing. Roy (and I am perfectly certain the number of Appellation Control bottles in his cellar have no bearing on the matter) considers it a far far better Thing than any alternative prospect. Jim, though insufficiently erudite to put it in exactly this way, echoes W. S. Gilbert and thinks it a "most unattractive old Thing." I am the Thing in the middle.

I have no vested antipathy to, as our Gallic amis would phrase it, les autres choses. At the same time I have to be realistic. Those Down Under and Those Beyond. Additionally, circumstances alter continually. As my old friend and admirer Lionel Bart — the Jewish Ernie Bevin of the musical world — once so aptly lyricised: "Things are not what they used to be. And neither am I. Even my closest colleagues sometimes remark: these days I seem neither one Thing nor the other."

Therefore the essential issues as I visualise them are these. How much more of this can you take before switching to "The Virginian"? Is the Voice of the People Hugh Cudlipp or Jim, Fred, and Douglas? If David Dimbleby asked a rude question now would I walk out, how much longer can he keep mum concerning the real questions on the Thing?

This is the basic challenge, my friends. It is between sickening duplicity on the topic of Thing, the evasion so beloved of He, and my own attitude. I am quite open, to demand that everything is made known on this matter and other matters pertaining. We must have an exhaustive debate in which all things, my friends, and who knows what, are laid on the baysourfurther. In conclusion I lay it on the line: think on this Thing. And when you have thought, don't call me, I'll call you. If there are any moments to spare as I leave you now, chat amongst yourselves or whistle. Thank you and goodnight.

Or we won't fight them at all

Francis Boyd on a Churchillian abstention

CHURCHILL, the lion-hearted war leader, was caught in the mesh of a Tory party row in 1945 pretty much as Wilson is entangled with Labour's conduct today. When in December, 1945, the House of Commons was asked to approve the American loan, which some would have claimed to be more essential to Britain's economic survival than membership of the EEC is said to be now, Churchill issued no trumpet blast to the Opposition to stand up and be counted: he told them to sit down and abstain.

Having given this advice, and spent a long time in trying to justify it, he ended by saying that the Tories, by abstaining, "do not intend to weaken public faith in the word of Britain. The financial obligations once entered into by His Majesty's Government are binding upon all parties — even upon those who have not taken part in affirming them." (The last thing he wanted the Tories to do was to offend the US.)

It was a shabby night for Churchill and the Tories when the vote on the loan was taken on December 13. Churchill wound up for the Opposition and was followed by Ernie Bevin, then Foreign Secretary but until recently a pillar of Churchill's wartime Coalition. So recently indeed that Ernie, in his first sentence, addressed

Churchill as "My right honourable friend," forgetting or ignoring the convention that Churchill in opposition to Labour had become "the right honourable gentleman."

Ernie began: "I never thought I should see my right honourable friend in the capacity of an abstainer. I have never heard a more pleading speech for every drunkard to be sober." And to the irrepressible Hugh Dalton, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer had opened the loan debate on December 12, wrote afterwards in "High Tide and After" that when the vote was taken the Tories on the Opposition's front bench — including Churchill, Eden, Stanley, and Lytton — sat miserably in their seats, while 72 Tories voted against the loan, and 9 for it: 118 Tories abstained. Perhaps Labour will recreate the scene when the vote on the EEC is taken.

Although the circumstances in which the loan was proposed differed from those in which membership of the EEC is advocated, the two events have remarkable similarities in terms of party attitudes and emotional response. The loan was finally approved by 345 to 98, and the "noes" were an alliance of left and right wingers: on the Labour side Mr Callaghan, Mr Castle, Mr Delargy, Mr Edelman, Mr



Churchill and Miss Lee: on the Tory side Mr Dods-Parker, Mr Hugh Fraser, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Sir Charles Taylor, Sir Robin Turton, and Mr Walker-Smith. (No Liberal voted against; nine out of the 12 voted for.)

Then as now there were fears for British sovereignty: were we to become slaves of the US? Were we to forfeit the Commonwealth? And (on the left) were we being forced into a position of hostility to the USSR? The situation was complicated because Parliament was being asked to approve at the same time the Bretton Woods Bill which pledged Britain to support the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Settlement. The

timing of the convertibility of sterling was also involved.

While the Churchill Coalition Government had negotiated the Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944, it had had the good luck to miss the coding of Lend-Lease, which was announced just a month after Labour won the election. It seems certain that if the Tories had won in 1945 they, like Labour, would have been forced to seek an American loan, though no doubt the Tories felt that they could have secured better terms than Keynes brought back for Labour. Dalton, as Chancellor, wrote of the ending of Lend-Lease (which would have happened whichever party had won in 1945): "Now we faced, not war any longer, only total economic ruin. . . . We should need aid of at least £1,250 millions over the next three years."

On December 12, the day before the vote on the loan was taken, Churchill faced a turbulent Tory party meeting and was reported to have recommended approval of the loan. He was forced to retreat to abstention. So many Tories said they would oppose the loan that abstention seemed to Churchill the only prudent course. A few Tories said they would vote for the loan if any of their colleagues voted against.

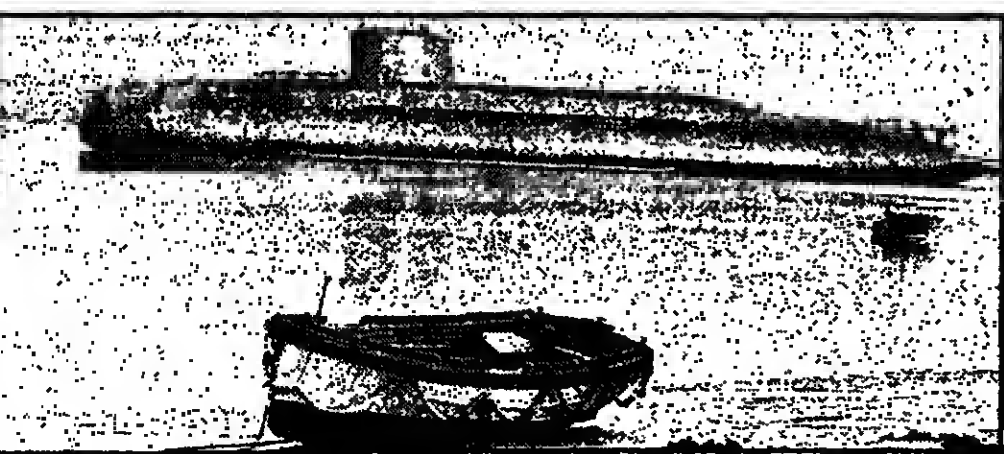
Churchill's case for abstention, when he spoke in the

House on December 13, can be summarised in these extracts from his own words: "We refuse to accept any responsibility for the transaction, in international matters it is always wise to associate ourselves with them (the Government), and I very much regret that we cannot do so on this occasion."

It would weaken us (the Tory Opposition) for our future tasks if we all voted in different lobbies on a question of this kind. [Sir Waldron Smithers, C. Orpington: "Why?"]

Abstention is thoroughly justifiable in an Opposition whose vote cannot in any case decide the issue (Labour had 393 MPs; the Tories 213). I cannot understand why we, the Opposition, the minority, should be expected to go forward to approval and welcome of a proposal which fills every party in the House with great anxiety, and which is only commended to us by the fear of an even darker alternative."

If individual members have passionately strong conscientious views, no one can blame them for expressing those views in debate or in going into the lobby, where they will find themselves with some odd companions, but any heavy vote by Conservative members against the proposals would be specially injurious to our interests in America. . . .



Polaris submarine on surface

Putting peril in the sea

David Fairhall on defence and deployment

IT may seem desperately optimistic to start looking beyond the present round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which has only just begun in Helsinki and which offers hope of only the most modest agreement, in spite of encouraging statements from American and Soviet leaders. But if the negotiators do manage to establish some ceiling on the development of anti-ballistic missile defences and the deployment of multi-headed offensive missiles, there will be vast sums to be saved by curtailing long-range research and development programmes — long before it may be possible to consider reducing the weapons that already exist.

For example, the United States' missile defence system in its earlier forms was absorbing a large chunk of the American defence budget for many years before it emerged as President Nixon's Safeguard. And work is under way now on possible successors to the present generation of offensive strategic missiles — Minuteman, Polaris, and Poseidon.

Both sides in SALT have reached the point where they need to be really clear what comparative value they place on various types of missile; distinguishing not merely between their range, and whether they are offensive or defensive — as in the procedural argument that occupied the early months of this year — but also on the method of launching. And if one does hopefully look ahead to a situation where the two sides no longer feel obliged to plan for the worst possible case (that the other superpower might use a first strike capability if it could get one) so that actual reductions in strategic armament are possible,

sible, the need to establish exact priorities is of course even greater.

The present proportion of submarine as opposed to land missiles in the American long-range deterrent armory (688 Polaris A2 and A3, compared with 1,054 Minuteman 1, 2 and 3, and Titan 2) is not the result of a single detached judgment. It reflects the technological momentum of the individual programmes, inter-service rivalry, priorities within the services, and the political pressure which industrial lobbies have brought to bear.

As soon as one does try to take a detached, layman's view, one glaring question demands an answer: why is little more than a third of the total force, measured in numbers of missiles, based at sea? Both land and submarine systems offer the necessary intercontinental range. Both can and are being fitted with multiple warheads that are independently targeted. The Polaris submarine admittedly poses a control problem, dependent on ultra-low frequency radio communication that can penetrate the sea. But against this it possesses two immense advantages — its mobility, and the fact that if it were the target of a presumptive retaliatory nuclear attack only a small number of professional sailors would die, not the unthinkable number of civilians who could be killed in an attack on hardened Minuteman silos ashore.

The argument that has been used against the submarine launched missile almost since its inception about 10 years ago is that one day, somehow, there will be a breakthrough that makes it possible to track and destroy the fast, deep diving Polaris nuclear submarine. The breakthrough has not been achieved — one confirmation being the rate at which the Russians are building their Y-class equivalent to Polaris — and there is no prospect of it occurring in the immediate future.

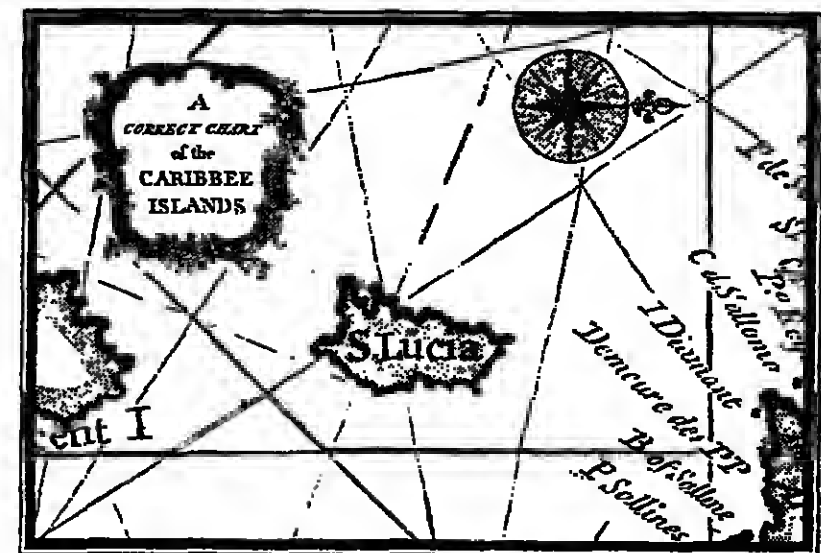
Without having access to the Pentagon's files one can only speculate in the vaguest terms as to where it might eventually occur. But one obvious line of approach is the infra-red reconnaissance satellite, which has already demonstrated its ability to detect shoals of fish because of their minute temperature differential. A sweating hot Polaris submarine trailing a scar of warm water would stand out like a beacon if it were on the surface.

But the modern submarine can dive many hundreds of feet deeper than its Second World War equivalent and move as fast as a surface ship.

In any case, supposing that after the expenditure of immense technological effort, coordinated on a worldwide scale, Soviet military intelligence was able to plot the approximate position of most of the American and British Polaris boats on patrol deep in the ocean, they would still have lost only one of the two advantages they hold over the land-based Minuteman. It is true that once the submarine's location was known, a Soviet hunter-killer could be deployed to pin it down. But that is a technological feat in itself. And whatever went on down there would not immediately involve civilians.

The West will never be able to afford to have all its deterrent eggs in one basket, but there does seem to be a strong, and to my mind rather hopeful, case for putting a lot more of them in the naval one.

A new Caribbean island is waiting to be discovered.



We can take you there and back for £130.

St. Lucia is one of the loveliest islands in the Caribbean. Yet hardly anybody knows about it. Hidden away in the Windward Islands, it has always managed to keep off the beaten track — quiet, unhurried and unspoilt.

And that's how it's likely to stay. But for just a few people, getting there is no longer going to be the problem it was.

From July 20, a BOAC VC10 will fly direct to St. Lucia every Tuesday — the only direct flight from the U.K.

To fly to St. Lucia need cost you no more than £130 on a BOAC Earlybird fare. Or from about £200 you could enjoy a whole fortnight's inclusive holiday.

For some people there is only one airline. **BOAC** takes good care of you.

A copy of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified below, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application has been made to the Councils of The Stock Exchange, London, and at the Northern Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for quotation for the whole of the issued share capital of Allied Polymer Group Limited ("the Company"). The Application List for the Ordinary shares now offered will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 15th July, 1971, and will close on the same day.

Allied Polymer Group Limited

Slater, Walker Limited

on behalf of Slater, Walker Industrial Group Limited

OFFER FOR SALE

11,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each at 75p per share payable in full on application

The Ordinary shares now offered rank pari passu in all respects with the other issued Ordinary shares of the Company.

Particulars of the Company

The following is a copy of a letter to Slater, Walker Limited from Mr. Peter Fetharley, the Chairman and Chief Executive of Allied Polymer Group Limited, 1 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

To The Directors,
Slater, Walker Limited.

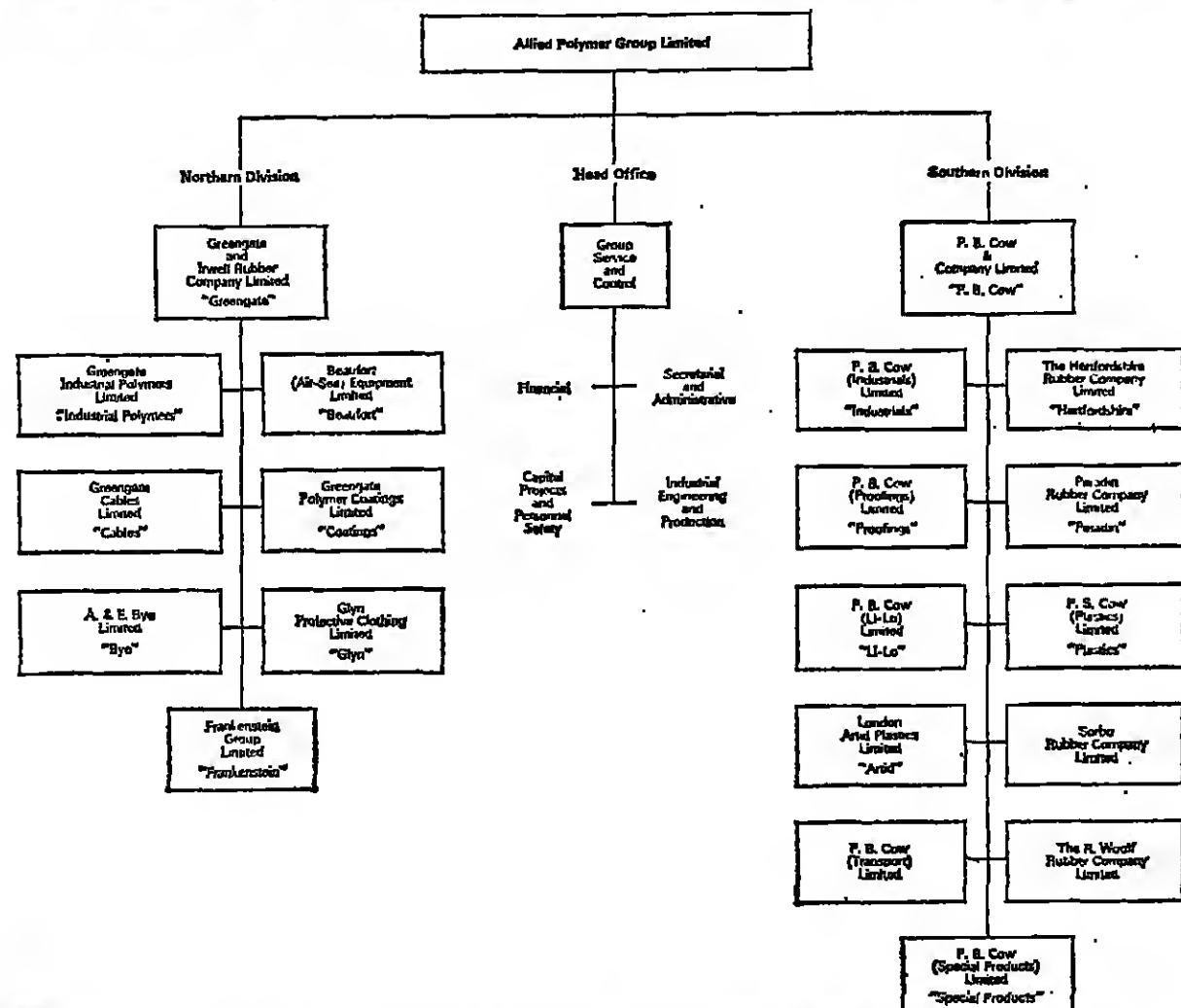
9th July, 1971.

Gentlemen,
In connection with your Offer for Sale of 11,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each in Allied Polymer Group Limited ("the Company"), I have pleasure

In giving you the following information about the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group").

Group Structure

The Group is structured so that Greengate and Irwell Rubber Company Limited ("Greengate") and P. B. Cow & Company Limited ("P. B. Cow") are sub-holding companies heading two regional operating divisions. Greengate and its subsidiaries, including Frankenstein Graup Limited ("Frankenstein"), are referred to as "the Northern Division" and P. B. Cow and its subsidiaries are referred to as "the Southern Division". The Group's structure is shown in the chart set out below:



Business

The business of the Group is the manufacture of an extensive range of rubber and plastics products for both industrial and domestic use. The word "polymer", which is incorporated in the Company's name, is a chemical definition embracing the natural and synthetic rubbers, plastics and textile fibres used in the manufacture of the Group's products.

The Group serves a broad spectrum of markets so that turnover and profits are not highly dependent upon the performance of any one market sector. Furthermore in 1970 only two customers accounted for more than 5 per cent. of the Group turnover and they accounted for 5.3 per cent. and 5.8 per cent. respectively. The markets and some of the customers served by the trading companies within the Group are summarised below.

Markets Served

Agriculture
Aviation—civil and military
Building and construction
Clothing
Communications
Consumer
Domestic appliance
Electrical and electronic
Food processing
Furniture
Gas
General Engineering
Heating and Ventilation
Local Government
Marine—recreational and military
Mining and dredging
Motor vehicle—domestic, commercial and military
Oil and petrochemical
Paper
Pharmaceutical and medical
Photographic
Printing, packaging and advertising
Railways
Shipsbuilding
Steel
Textile

Customers Include

A.S.R. Limited
Boots Pure Drug Company Limited
British Domestic Appliances Limited
British European Airways Corporation
British Leyland Motor Corporation Limited
British Overseas Airways Corporation
British Rail
British Steel Corporation
Cammell Laird and Company (Shipbuilders and Engineers) Limited
Cavens International
Chandler Group
Chrysler United Kingdom Limited
City of London Police
Clarks Chapman—John Thompson Limited
Oxley and Harbour Authorities
Glenkiln Limited
Oxley Coachbuilders Limited
Ford Motor Company Limited
Galaxie, United
Green Shield Tinting Soap Co. Limited
Hawthorne Limited
Hoovers Limited
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited
Kewwood Manufacturing Company Limited
Lec Refrigeration Limited
Leeds City Police
London Transport Executive
Metro-Cammell Weymann Limited
Municipalities and Products Limited
Ministry of Defence
Monmouthshire Ambulance Service
National Coal Board
NATO and Commonwealth Forces
Orie Elevator Company Limited
Park Road Vehicles Limited
Patonson Products Limited
Plaxtons (Scarborough) Limited
The Post Office
Qantas Airways Limited
Reddison Gas Free Limited
Reliant Motor Co. Limited
Sheffield Fire Brigade
Sheep Head Limited
Vauxhall Motors Limited
A.B. Volvo
William & Mitchell Limited
W. D. & H. O. Wills
Z.W. Woodworth and Co. Limited

For many years the constituent companies of the Group have demonstrated their skills in blending natural and synthetic polymers with other chemicals to provide for needs in many fields of industry, and in 1969 Greengate received the Queen's Award for Technological Innovation in the field of conveyor-belt. Polymeric compounds are becoming increasingly important as basic materials for application in difficult environmental conditions where the more traditional materials, such as metals, are often found to be unsuitable. Polymeric compounds can be produced to give high resistance to attack by corrosive agents, such as animal fats, mineral oils and acids, and have the ability to withstand low and high temperatures and abrasion while retaining their essential physical characteristics.

The activities of the principal trading companies in the Group can be summarised as follows:—

The Northern Division

(a) Industrial Polymers was formerly the Irwell Division of Greengate. Its product range includes conveyor-belt for general industrial use, and the resistant and anti-static conveyor-belt, used in the mining industry where safety features are important. Amongst its other major activities are the manufacture of hoses both for the oil industry and for general industrial use and moulded rubber products, such as ropes and power transmission driving belts.

(b) Cables manufactures a wide range of mains power cables used for electrical distribution and has specialised in cables for heavy industrial applications in both home and overseas markets. Cables has recently developed an exclusive range of cables for use in crane wiring and electrical switchgear. A proprietary cable sheathing compound, registered under the trade name of NIPLAS, offers excellent resistance to abrasion, fire, water, oils and common acids, and is now specified and used for power distribution in industries where arduous conditions prevail. The complete range of cables manufactured includes both copper and aluminium conductors having insulation of PVC or synthetic rubbers in addition to the specialist NIPLAS compound. NIPLAS also has potential for wider application in other Group products. Cables was awarded a Gold Medal for Export in 1970 by The International Export Association.

(c) Coatings produces fabrics coated with polymeric materials which are used in a wide variety of industries for the manufacture of protective clothing, industrial covers and inflatable products such as life rafts and hovercraft skirts. A recent development has been the production of

materials for use as temporary landing strips and runways for helicopters, vertical take-off and landing aircraft and transport aircraft.

(d) Glyn and Bye make protective clothing for industrial use primarily under contract for customers such as British Rail, London Transport Executive, Police Forces and Local Authorities. Both companies also manufacture high quality riding coats. The ability to obtain supplies of proofed fabric to their own specifications from Coatings gives Glyn and Bye the flexibility to produce many types of specialist clothing.

(e) Beaufort produces inflatable boats for leisure activities and a wide range of safety and survival equipment including life jackets, life boats, escape suits for submarines, liquid-cooled and liquid-heated protective garments suitable for industrial use and inflatable life rafts for the merchant marine and for civil entities, including a type used in "Jumbo" jets. Beaufort also manufactures pressurised clothing and survival equipment for military air crew. Products are supplied for civil and military use throughout the world and Beaufort has recently been exporting 40 per cent. of its production. Approved servicing facilities are available for Beaufort products at 149 locations in 47 countries. Beaufort has licenses in the Common Market, the Middle East and Australasia and is continuously engaged in the development of new products.

The Southern Division

(a) Proofings and Li-Lo manufacture and distribute printers' blanket and inflatable air beds, padding pools, rubber based adhesives, beach toys, baby pants, hospital sheeting, and other products for the consumer markets. Printers' blanket is a specialised precision product used in the offset litho printing process by the printing, packaging and advertising industries in many countries as the medium for transferring inked images to paper, fabrics, triplate and plastics.

(b) Hartfords, Industrials and Special Products manufacture a wide variety of precision moulded, calendared and extruded components used principally in household appliances, commercial vehicles, motor cars, ships, aircraft and general engineering. Industrials also manufactures a range of hot water bottles sold by Li-Lo. These companies are engaged mainly in high volume production serving home and overseas markets.

(c) Arid and Plastics make moulded and extruded products from flexible and rigid plastics materials. The diverse product range includes items used in gardening, boat building, agriculture, photography, electrical and constructional engineering, civil aircraft and household appliances.

(d) Peradin has developed technical processes for the bonding of rubber

to metal, plastics and ceramics. These specialised processes enable the company to produce a wide range of bonded components which are used in fluid seals and in anti-vibration applications associated with aircraft, household appliances, commercial and military vehicles, motor cars and railway and general engineering at home and overseas.

The Group's turnover in the last three years analysed into the constituent areas of operations outlined above is as follows:—

	1968	1969	1970
Industrial Polymers	21.4	23.4	21.9
Cables	5.0	5.8	9.8
Coatings	5.8	6.4	5.9
Glyn and Bye	3.7	3.8	3.9
Beaufort	8.6	6.9	7.6
Proofings and Li-Lo	12.2	11.7	12.2
Special Products	30.4	28.4	25.1
Arid and Plastics	8.6	8.8	8.8
Peradin	4.3	4.7	5.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The individual trading companies have their own technical staff which services and develops their equipment, materials and products. They also have their own sales and marketing representatives and agents who sell and distribute the Group's products at home and overseas. The sales and marketing organisation has the capability to handle new products as they are developed.

Close inter-company co-operation is encouraged throughout the Group so as to increase the use of specialist machinery and the buying, marketing and technological skills which exist in the individual companies. Inter-company directorships have been established in some instances to promote the cross-fertilisation of ideas and experience within the Group while allowing individual trading companies to operate freely within the framework of Group policy.

The Group owns over 30 trade marks with registrations in 22 countries and owns 64 patents with registrations in 13 countries. Its products are supplied to over 50 countries and during 1970 direct exports represented 12.2 per cent. of the Group's turnover as compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1968 and 11.6 per cent. in 1969.

The value of direct exports in 1970 showed an increase of 31 per cent. over those in 1968, while direct exports to Western Europe increased by 54 per cent. in this period. An additional volume of the Group's output is indirectly exported after it has been incorporated in other manufacturers' products which are subsequently exported from the United Kingdom. It is, however, impracticable to calculate the value of such exports. A geographical analysis of direct exports is set out below:—

	1968	1969	1970
Western Europe	48	53	56
North and South America	25	22	18
Rest of the World	27	25	26
	100	100	100

History

In 1967, Slater, Walker Securities Limited ("S.W.S.") identified the opportunity to build up a major group of companies operating in the rubber and plastics industry which was, and to a large extent still is, highly fragmented. Between 1967 and 1970 S.W.S. acquired three major groups of companies in this industry: Greengate, P. B. Cow and Frankenstein, together with their respective subsidiaries. These three individual groups were rationalised, restructured and integrated, where necessary, prior to their acquisition by the Company.

Greengate was incorporated in 1914 to acquire the rubber proofing business established in 1867 under the name of Irwell Frankenburg & Sons. Greengate obtained a quotation for its shares on The Stock Exchange, London in 1963 and at the time of its acquisition by S.W.S., partly in 1967 and partly in 1968, Greengate's business comprised principally the manufacture of industrial products from rubber and plastics compounds.

The original business of P. B. Cow was established in 1836 to manufacture rubber proofed fabrics. The business developed and by 1969, when it was acquired by S.W.S., P. B. Cow was engaged in the manufacture of a variety of rubber and plastics products for the consumer and industrial markets. The share capital of P. B. Cow was first quoted on The Stock Exchange, London in 1947.

Frankenstein, which was acquired by S.W.S. in 1970, was incorporated in 1925 and its share capital was first quoted on The Manchester Stock Exchange in 1965. Its original business of rubber proofing fabrics extended into the production of survival and protection equipment for military, marine and industrial use.

Prior to May, 1971, S.W.S. had transferred the whole of the issued share capital of Greengate, P. B. Cow and Frankenstein to Slater, Walker Industrial Group Limited ("S.W.I.G."), a wholly owned subsidiary of S.W.S. On 4th May, 1971, the issued share capital of Frankenstein was transferred by S.W.I.G. to Greengate, the consideration being the issue of shares in Greengate.

On 30th June, 1971, the Company acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Greengate and P. B. Cow from S.W.I.G., with effect from 1st January, 1971, in consideration for the issue by the Company of 1,854,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each fully paid and £500,000 10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81. (See Material Contracts 4 under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale). On 30th June, 1971, the Company issued a further £3,500,000 10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81 to S.W.I.G., as to £2,500,000 nominal in satisfaction of the major part of the Group's indebtedness to S.W.I.G. and as to £1,000,000 nominal for cash at par. The issued £4,000,000 10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81 is referred to as "the Loan Stock".

Group Policy

It is our policy to co-ordinate centrally a group of companies with the technical skills to use polymeric materials in serving the needs of industry and domestic consumer markets. The co-ordination of the three constituent groups to date has involved the introduction, in some instances, of new systems and controls and the standardisation of budgeting, costing, pricing, purchasing and product development policies. The current overall profit trend reflects the Group's close control over costs and a responsive pricing policy is maintained in order to reduce the adverse effects of inflation.

The Group's profit planning and financial control is based on a system of annual budgets, supported by monthly management accounting, which operates in every trading subsidiary. The use of capital employed is governed by centrally defined policies controlling costing and pricing, purchasing of major raw materials and commodities, inventory levels, new product development and capital projects.

Modernised plant and equipment have helped to increase the Group's competitiveness and have facilitated the wider use of synthetic polymeric materials in the manufacture of products where natural rubber compounds are less suitable. The degree of price stability associated with the synthetic materials reduces the risk of loss of profit which can occur with materials which are subject to rapid and unpredictable price fluctuations.

Management and Employees

Much of the considerable business and industrial experience of the Directors has been gained in the rubber and plastics industry. With two exceptions the Directors are full-time executives and have service agreements with the Company and Mr. Marshall has a service agreement with two years unexpired, with a subsidiary. Details of such agreements appear in the Material Contracts under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale.

For 46 years old, as Chairman and Chief Executive of the Company, I shall be concerned with the general development of the Group and respon-

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised £6,000,000 in 24,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each Issued £3,663,600

LOAN CAPITAL

18 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81 Issued £4,000,000

The Company and its subsidiary companies have outstanding unsecured bank borrowings and hire purchase commitments which at 18th June, 1971, amounted respectively to £125,515 and £4,000. Save as aforesaid and for the £4,000,000 nominal of 10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has outstanding any debentures, mortgages, charges, loan capital, bank overdrafts or similar indebtedness, hire purchase commitments, guarantees (other than inter-company guarantees) or other material contingent liabilities (other than in the ordinary course of business).

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

George Alexander Clark Hutchison, M.A., A.C.A., 1 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank Limited, 21 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3AR.
Midland Bank Limited, 100 King Street, Manchester, M60 2HD.

Slater, Walker Limited, 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8DA.

SOLICITORS

Clifford-Turner & Co., 11 Dld Jewry, London, EC2R 8DS.

AUDITORS AND REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS
Delfoitte & Co., 128 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4BS. (Chartered Accountants)

BROKERS

Joseph Seaberg & Co., 3 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 8DX.
The Stock Exchange, London.

Henry Cooke & Son, Arkwright House, Passonage Gardens, Manchester, M60 3AH
and the Northern Stock Exchange.

RECEIVING BANKERS

Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, P.O. Box 518.
Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London, EC2P 2HU.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Oakfield Registrars Limited, Oakfield House, Pymouth Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

sible in particular for the expansion of its activities through acquisitions in or allied to the fields in which it now operates. After my initial industrial training I gained technical, commercial and executive experience while holding various appointments in the Scientific Civil Service and in manufacturing industry before joining the management consulting firm of which I eventually became Managing Director. I assumed responsibility for managing and developing the rubber and plastics interests of S.W.S. in 1968 while I was Deputy Managing Director of S.W.I.G. In that capacity I have been closely associated with the reorganisation of Greengate, the acquisition and integration of P. B. Cow and Frankenstein, and with the construction of the Group in its present form.

Charles Hawkins, aged 59, is Chief Executive of the Southern Division. He has spent his entire career in the rubber and plastics industry. He was a Director of S.W.S. and Managing Director of Slater, Walker Limited at the time of its acquisition by P. B. Cow in 1948, and subsequently became Chairman and Managing Director of P. B. Cow in 1963. Mr. Hawkins is also Chairman of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board.

George Lemon, aged 45, is Chief Executive of the Northern Division. He has had considerable industrial experience in both financial and general management functions. He transferred from S.W.I.G. to Greengate as Managing Director designate early in 1970 and became joint Managing Director in August of that year.

David Marshall, aged 63, is a non-executive Director of the Company. He joined Greengate in 1924, was appointed a Director in 1933 and subsequently became Chairman and Managing Director. He retired from full-time executive duties in Greengate at the end of 1970, having made major contributions to the development of many products and processes and having been President of the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Products Manufacturers.

Cyril Smart, aged 58, is Chief Executive of Hartfords and has been in the rubber and plastics product manufacturing industry throughout his career. He became a Director of Hartfords, now a subsidiary of P. B. Cow, in 1949, Managing Director of Hartfords in 1951 and a Director of P. B. Cow in 1958.

Richard Turling, aged 57, is a non-executive Director of the Company. He is a Director of S.W.S. and Managing Director of S.W.I.G. and has been closely associated with the development of S.W.I.G.'s rubber and plastics interests.

The Directors are well supported throughout the Group by experienced management. The facility to transfer and promote executives within the Group enables the Company to offer good career development opportunities.

The Group Financial Controller, Philip Lindley, aged 35, is a Chartered Accountant. He is a Director of P. B. Cow and was previously Chief Accountant of that company.

The Group Secretary, George Clark Hutchison, aged 31, is a Chartered Accountant and was previously Company Secretary of S.W.S.

Approximately 6,000 personnel are employed by the Group in the United Kingdom and good employee relations exist throughout. Employees are able to participate in the success of the Group through the variety of incentive payment methods, profit sharing schemes, employees' benefit funds, personal life assurance and pension schemes which are in operation to suit the requirements of individual operating companies and their employees. The Company has adopted a share incentive scheme for executive Directors and other senior executives of the Group, details of which appear under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale.

Premises and Plant

The Company has small head offices at 1 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey and administrative offices for the Northern and Southern Divisions centred on Manchester and Slough respectively.

The main factories in the Northern Division are at Salford, Trafford Park and Birkenhead, and in the Southern Division are at Slough, Stratham, Letchworth, Woking and Bath. Details of the principal facilities are set out under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale.

During the past year more than £3,000,000 has been invested in providing new and improved plant and equipment. Principal amongst recent improvements has been the transfer of the business of Cables to a new site in Trafford Park which has some of the most modern cable manufacturing equipment in Europe. Another new factory in Salford has also recently begun to manufacture a wide range of air suction and discharge hose and will provide the Group with facilities for its anticipated high requirements for some years to come. Further new manufacturing facilities are in the process of completion for Peradin and for Industrials.

Working Capital

The Directors are of the opinion, having taken account of the Group's available bank and other facilities, that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

Profits, Prospects and Dividends

The turnover and profits of the Group for the ten years from 1961 to 1970 are set out in the Accounts' Report in the Offer for Sale. The single departure from the upward profit trend during the last five years occurred in 1969, in which year substantial reorganisation took place at Greengate.

Opportunities exist for expansion of the business, both at home and overseas, by organic growth and by acquisition. Organic growth is expected to come to a large extent from the development of new products for the industrial and leisure markets, particularly in the fields of safety, protection and the increasing applications for its materials provide scope for expansion.

The overall demand for the Group's products is expected to continue to expand in real terms and the Directors believe that the Group is well placed technically and commercially to identify new opportunities and to exploit them profitably.

Having regard to the results shown by unaudited management accounts of the Group for the first five months of the current financial year, the Directors forecast that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, the Group trading profit for the year ending 31st December, 1971, before charging interest on the Loan Stock and before taxation, will amount to not less than £1,750,000, compared to £1,445,000 for the year ended 31st December, 1970, as shown in the Accounts' Report in the Offer for Sale. The earnings for the current financial year from the additional working capital of £800,000 which became available on 1st January, 1971, following the cash subscription by S.W.I.G. for £1,000,000 nominal of the Loan Stock at par and after deducting the estimated total expenses of this Offer for Sale of £400,000.

After charging interest of £200,000 on the Loan Stock for the period from its issue on 30th June, 1971, to 31st December, 1971, and including working capital referred to above, the profit before taxation for the year ending 31st December, 1971, will, on the basis of the above forecast of tax at the rate of 40 per cent. the Company will have available for distribution £1,550,000. A dividend of £482,808 was declared in favour of S.W.I.G. on 30th June, 1971, and is payable on 30th November, 1971. The Directors intend to recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. in or about May 1972 in respect of the year to 31st December, 1971.

Details of the assumptions on which the Directors have based their profit forecast are set out under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale, together with a copy of a letter received by the Co., the Auditors and Reporting Accountants, concerning the accounting bases and calculations for the profit forecast.

Dividend Policy and Yield

In a full year, on the basis of a Group trading profit of £1,750,000 before charging interest on the Loan Stock, before taxation and before taking into account a full year's contribution to earnings from the additional working capital referred to above, the Directors would expect to pay an interim

CASHMORES
for
Steel

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

FOR THE BEST OF CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY
TUBETEX
FINISHING PLANT FOR KNITGOODS
barke BARKE MACHINERY LTD
RODENSHAW MANCHESTER

Anthony Harris and Tom Tickell review the implications
of likely record harvests in the Common Market

Why men in Brussels are praying for rain

THE RECORD grain crop now ripening in the fields of Europe is causing grave concern in the Common Market Commission in Brussels. The crop is currently estimated at 174 million tons—four million tons more than the highest previous total.

If such a crop is harvested, it could revive the nightmare of big surpluses in Europe, inflate the already large budget for the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, and inflame relations between the EEC and the US. The Commission can only pray for rain.

Good news is bad news because of the way in which the CAP works. Broadly, it is based on a protected, high-price market—and grain prices, after a couple of poor harvests, have just been raised by a niggardly 2-3 per cent. Europe's farmers mounted Ulster-type riots in Brussels to gain this increase.

There are two officially set prices—a threshold price and a support price a little lower. The threshold price applies to imports, and a variable import

levy is applied to raise the price of imported grain to this level. The support price is a little lower: it is the price at which the Commission will buy unsold surpluses produced in Europe—and is thus effectively a floor price in the market. Consumers get only what they are willing to take at the support price.

In the past the Commission has had to buy large surpluses of butter and grain, an acute embarrassment and a standing reproach to the CAP itself. But last year there was a world-wide demand for grain, and much of the stored surplus was sold. The "butter mountain" also melted away.

Butter mystery

There is still something of a mystery about the disappearance of the butter. Prices in 1970 were not good; the Americans, for example, also had a large butter surplus in store, but they waited for the shortage of 1971 before selling any substantial quantity.

Early this year US butter was made freely available for the British market at 50c (21p) a pound, but it is only two weeks since the Americans lifted all quota restrictions on sales of their butter surplus.

The Europeans did not wait for good prices. Butter—which is sold not by the Commission but by the countries in which it was produced—was offered at dumping prices all over the world. The New Zealanders complained that they were being undercut in their own markets in the Pacific. The whole episode may well have been a matter of simple commercial misjudgment; but one side-effect was that in 1971, the year of the main negotiation with the British, there was no significant surplus left, which afforded some relief to the Community budget (storage costs are high).

The shortage that followed this year was certainly not planned; no one can plan a drought in New Zealand. But because of this drought—and

possibly because some producers were scared out of the market by the poor prices of 1970—there was a world shortage which raised prices steeply enough to make the cost of paying European prices for butter look much less forbidding than it did before.

And now, just when the surpluses have been largely cleared, comes the record grain crop. If the Commission is forced to buy large tonnages of grain at support prices, there will be an embarrassing bulge in the cost of the CAP—and the whole policy will begin to look as irrational as it did in the old days.

Income support

This will help the Commission in one way, because when the CAP goes wrong, the band of the reformers—energetically led by Farm Commissioner Sicco Mansholt—is greatly strengthened. So is the low grain surplus could be good news for the Commission

and for Britain in helping to force a change in the CAP itself along the lines already agreed. This would shift the emphasis from price support to income support for farmers.

The change would also help to reduce or eliminate surpluses (There has even been talk of changing to the now abandoned British system of world-price imports and deficiency payments for farmers, which would still, however, lead to surpluses in Europe, which is self-sufficient in many types of grain. Income support, gets round this by paying small farmers a subsidy without asking them to grow more crops.

Meanwhile, however, the re-emergence of a surplus would make an excellent debating point for British anti-market-ers. And this is not all.

The surplus may also be the prelude to a massive row with the Americans over the Community's farming arrangements. The American Ambassador to the Commission, Mr. Schetzel, has already protested about the Commission's recom-

mendation that grain prices should go up by 2 or 3 per cent next year. The US suggests that it will raise the threshold prices which the various kinds of Common Market grain have to reach before foreign grain can come in; this in turn will probably encourage farmers inside the Market to grow more and therefore decrease the scope for US imports.

Relations between the Americans and the Six have been worsening for several reasons over the past year, but 1970's bad harvest there did increase grain sales for the US. They were \$323 million last year or \$100 million up on 1969's figure.

US election

Bountiful European production this year could make matters particularly awkward for Mr. Nixon: farmers are one of the few big groups committed to free trade; they could help him resist the rising protectionist pressures elsewhere, and more important, he very badly

wants their votes at next year's presidential election.

There is no direct conflict on wheat for bread, for the Europeans produce the soft varieties, while US and Canadian wheat is hard. The Germans—and British—use a large proportion of the imported hard wheat in what they eat, while French taste is for a largely soft wheat loaf. But the conflict comes—as it does in almost all the other grains—in animal feed, and in exports, for there is normally a European—specifically French—surplus.

Animal feed is where much of the present American sales are concentrated, and where any surplus is going to hit the US hard. This is partly because the EEC Commission has been encouraging maize production to reduce the wheat surplus; this is eating directly into the Americans' maize exports.

Last year when all other crop yields fell, maize production increased in the Six to 12.7 million tons, two million up on 1969. The Commission's plans for higher grain prices, give

special favour to maize, for producers are to get a further 2 to 4 per cent on top of the general increase in grain prices next year, payable on the following season's crop.

But it is not just maize that is the threat, for both barley and soft wheat can be used for animal feed. Sometimes the are not as suitable but they come as a trade-off point at which farmers will be prepared to go for cheapness rather than suitability. If there are large surpluses farmers can get the stocks at the intervention price at which the Commission buys its grain. This makes US grain less attractive, for it has to be sold at a price which it cannot undercut Europe's production.

Once transport costs are included this generally means they reach the level of 10 per cent above the level which the European cattle-raiser has to pay for the Common Market own surplus. So the US farmer obviously loses out.

CITY COMMENT

ALLIED POLYMERS

Jim tidies up an industry

ALLIED POLYMERS, the highest new issue since Pilkington and Slater, Walker's first big step toward disengaging itself from industrial activities, warrants close attention—as does anything that emerges from the house of Jim Slater.

First, the history. Back in his infant days of 1967, Slater acquired Greengate and Irwell as the first stage of a plan to build up a major group of companies in the relatively fragmented rubber and plastics industry. Stage two, in 1969, was to bid for P. B. Cow, best known for its Lilo product and stage three was last year's offer for Manchester-based Frankenstein, whose "survival and protection" products belie its fictional namesake.

There is no way of knowing, without access to Slater's files, just how much of the three acquisitions (of which the latter was comparatively minor) were trimmed for the immediate benefit of Slater, Walker. But what has emerged is a balanced and diversified rubber group operating in what is not generally recognised as a good growth market.

The biggest contributor to turnover is the P. B. Cow divi-

sion, making a wide range of high-volume parts for the motor, consumer durable, household, and engineering markets.

Its 25 per cent share of group turnover is three points more than the industrial polymers side (in effect the Irwell part of Greengate), which makes things like power transmission driving belts and conveyor belting.

Of the remaining nine divisions, proofing and Lilo is next with 12.2 per cent followed by Cables with 9.6 per cent.

On an adjusted basis, profit since 1967 has risen from £566,000 to £1.4 million in 1971 and for the current year the target is £1.75 million. This leaves the shares on a prospective price-earnings multiple of 13, which is right in line with the raising of two listed companies with which Allied could be compared—British Vita and BTR Leyland.

The Slater camp claims that its reorganisation and management techniques have left the group with unrivalled prospects in its field and the hard-sell seems to have gone down well with the institutions: an oversubscription of between four and six times is confidently predicted, which, on the highest figure, means cheques worth £66 million in Slater's offices next Thursday.

It would be unwise to expect anything but a modest premium when dealings start. No merchant banker likes to see a new

issue race well above the offer price as it means he has not done the best he could for his client. And as Jim Slater's own client in this case, the terms are pitched close to what the market will take.

The company plans to be very active on the takeover front, not surprising considering its pedigree, and a deal can be expected before the end of this year. After flotation Slater, Walker will have a 30 per cent stake but this could rise as and when a bid situation needs to be supported.

The threat of Slater stock coming back on to the market as a result is another factor working against any fancy premium. But as a long-term proposition, the issue has its attractions.

Details, pages 10, 11

TRUMAN

The outlook is unsettled

FORGETTING the weather, our best prediction for today is an urgent telephone call from Watney Mann to its share brokers telling them to snap up as many shares in Truman as they can buy before Friday's offer, presumably.

The "leak" from certain

Truman directors that what they do not want is Watney—despite the agreed terms—must be a relief to a happier Maxwell Joseph, back in town after a week's holiday in New York. Thwarted with his proposals to buy Cunard Steamship, it was beginning to look as if his second big takeover plan of the year was going to the window; now that Truman has been obliged to announce that some of its directors prefer Grand Metropolitan, Mr. Joseph's fertile mind must be working overtime.

Without raising the question of whether Truman directors were equally as concerned with their own positions under Watney as those of the production workers, the sequence of events over the past week suggests that Grand Metropolitan is, in fact, preparing itself for a counter offer.

A week ago today Watney Mann made its first approach to Truman which, at that time, had had only one working day to contemplate GM's offer. Watney immediately showed its determination by buying large lines of Truman stock above Mr. Joseph's offer price, a tactic which not only gave it valuable foothold (now 18.4 per cent) but also signalled to the market that Truman was a well-kept secret.

The two parties had extensive talks both on Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday along came the men from GM hot foot from the transatlantic telephone.

Truman wanted to know about redundancies: GM said it could not give any assurances but told the board that Truman's identity would be retained under the GM banner. Watney's firm bid came later on Wednesday. Yet the board still divided itself on the question of the labour force—which spells out loud and clear that the matter of getting GM to raise its terms to at least equal those of Watney was of secondary concern.

So if battle is now to commence, it had better commence immediately. The third party which could influence the outcome is Whitbread, with its 11 per cent stake in Truman. The question of Whitbread itself bidding has been discounted by both Truman and Watney (but not Whitbread) so if the brewers' grapevine is right Whitbread will either sell its stock to Watney or entertain offers from GM.

In spite of the brewers' close alliance to keep outsiders from entering the industry, Whitbread would be only increasing the competitive position of Watney if Watney acquired Truman. And if it sold to GM, Whitbread did not need secure compensation in the form of some assurance that the flow of its ale into GM's Bevi Inn and Chef and Brewer outlets would not be affected and possibly improved. If Mr. Joseph started his own house brand.

In such a fluid situation, anything is possible. At this stage, the best immediate tactic available to GM, if it does mean to counter, would be to buy in the market above Watney's offer price—and arrange a few quiet drinks with its pals at Truman.

Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that in its dying days, Truman serves its shareholders a little better than it has over the past week. There was no statement last Monday to announce that a second party—Watney—had commenced talks. And there was no statement on Wednesday that a firm offer had been received which was higher than GM's.

Truman confirms board divided

TRUMAN HANBURY Buxton last night confirmed reports that its decision to recommend Watney Mann's £39 million takeover offer has come after a boardroom "split".

"All board decisions are an internal matter," a spokesman said, and the company had not yet decided to make any earlier statement on the subject.

The differences arose on the question of redundancies, the spokesman said. One section of the board felt that Grand Metropolitan's proposals would not create as many redundancies as Watney, which is planning to integrate Truman's brewing capacity with its own.

The pro-Watney faction argued that Grand Metropolitan would need to hasten Truman's profit growth if terms of its offer were to be justified and this would automatically lead to heavy redundancies.

Whereas Watney had informed the board that around 20 per cent of Truman's existing labour force would be laid off over the next two to three years, Grand Metropolitan would not give any specific undertaking.

THIS WEEK

Breweries in the spotlight

With the prospect of Grand Metropolitan squaring up to Watney and Mann over its counter bid for Truman, Scottish and Newcastle, Britain's third biggest brewer which would still be bigger than a combined Watney and Trumans, announces its preliminary results on Thursday. They are expected to continue the upward profit trend shown in the interim with a 25 per cent increase in profit to £9.8 million.

However, costs may be up for the second half and the effects of earlier price rises may be diminishing to produce less sparkling figures.

Other highlights this week include Barclays' interim on Thursday, the first of a bout of interims from the clearing banks. Barclays' 1970 higher pre-tax profit came partly from lower tax but in a year which included a falling Bank rate and greater costs, the 13 per cent pre-tax profit increase to £73 million was acceptable.

For Woolworths an improvement in margins is crucial because 1970 figures showed a pre-tax fall of 7 per cent. The interim results are due on Thursday.

Associated British Foods' full results are out on Wednesday. Redlands' full year results are due today. An improved second half compared with the year before—after a static first half—should lead to an improvement. Other finals due this week are British Dredging on Wednesday, FMC on Tuesday, and Ratners (Jewellers) on Thursday.

Housing forecasts 'too high'

Official forecasts for publicly built housing published in February were much too optimistic, the National Economic Development Office finds in a report published today. Instead of a 1 per cent drop there will be an 11.5 per cent drop in 1971 to £445 million in 1963 prices.

This has thrown out the February forecast of construction industry output for 1971, which suggested 2.5 per cent growth. It is now expected that

By PETER RODGERS

there will be stagnation with no appreciable change over 1970. The Economic Development Committee for Building and Civil Engineering, which are responsible for the forecasts, believe that output will remain at £2,705 million in 1971. They say the housing figures are the main reason for the change.

There is no change in the 1972 overall forecast for construction. But private house construction is expected to increase 6.5 per cent to £485 million rather than the lower 3.5 per

cent increase forecast in February.

Industrial work is expected to drop 2.5 per cent to £2,300 million in 1972 rather than the earlier forecast increase of 2 per cent. This year it will be only 4 per cent rather than the February prediction of 5.7 per cent.

Public non-housing work expected to grow 2 per cent in 1971 and 5 per cent in 1972. Strong sectors are roads, beginning to recover from a prolonged delay in letting contracts, schools, and sewerage

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited

Total Assets £2,512,000,000

Extracts from Sir Cyril Hawker's Statement

The results, I am happy to say, have exceeded the expectations at the time of the merger and it has been possible to recommend to members a final dividend of 7% making 15% for the 15 month period instead of 12% as forecast.

The Standard Bank has had another good year. In my report last year I mentioned the growing importance of the Bank's international business centred in London and expressed the view that Eurocurrencies would continue to offer an advantageous area of activity. I am pleased to be able to report that this has proved to be so during the past year and our profits from these operations now contribute substantially to total earnings.

Standard Bank Nigeria has been most successful in its first operating year, fully participating in the upsurge of activity which followed the ending of the civil war and the beginning of a new era of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. The Bank's former branches in the Eastern states, which have now been re-opened, are progressing very satisfactorily.

The Republic of South Africa has had a somewhat difficult year, troubled by inflation, a shortage of skilled labour, and a sharply deteriorating balance of payments. A considerable increase in expenditure has contributed to a small decline in the Standard Bank of South Africa's profits. An economy as broadly based as that of South Africa has built-in stabilising factors, and I think therefore we can take a cautiously optimistic view of prospects for the current year.

Nineteen-seventy was a successful year in which The Chartered Bank organization was able to take full advantage of the growth in world trade and the steady conditions in most of the operational territories.

In the individual territories the expansion of the Bank's activities in Malaysia continued and we are playing a leading part in providing banking facilities to the many new industries being established and also assisting fully the expansion programmes of existing industries.

In Singapore the outstanding performance of the economy has enabled our branches to achieve excellent results and throughout the year the Bank has been active in the Asian dollar and gold markets, both of which are expanding steadily. With Hong Kong enjoying yet another

prosperous year, the Bank's operations in the Colony have been very successful.

Industrial activity in Thailand is maintaining momentum and our results continue to give satisfaction.

The Eastern Bank Limited, which was acquired in 1957 was absorbed into the business of The Chartered Bank as from 1st July, 1971. The Eastern Bank is strongly represented throughout the Gulf and their long association with the area forms a good basis for satisfactory progress.

It is my hope that the Standard and Chartered Banking Group, with its combined resources, skill and energies, will be able to make an even more valuable, though necessarily somewhat different, contribution to the welfare and development of our host countries of long standing.

Results for 15 months to 31 March, 1971

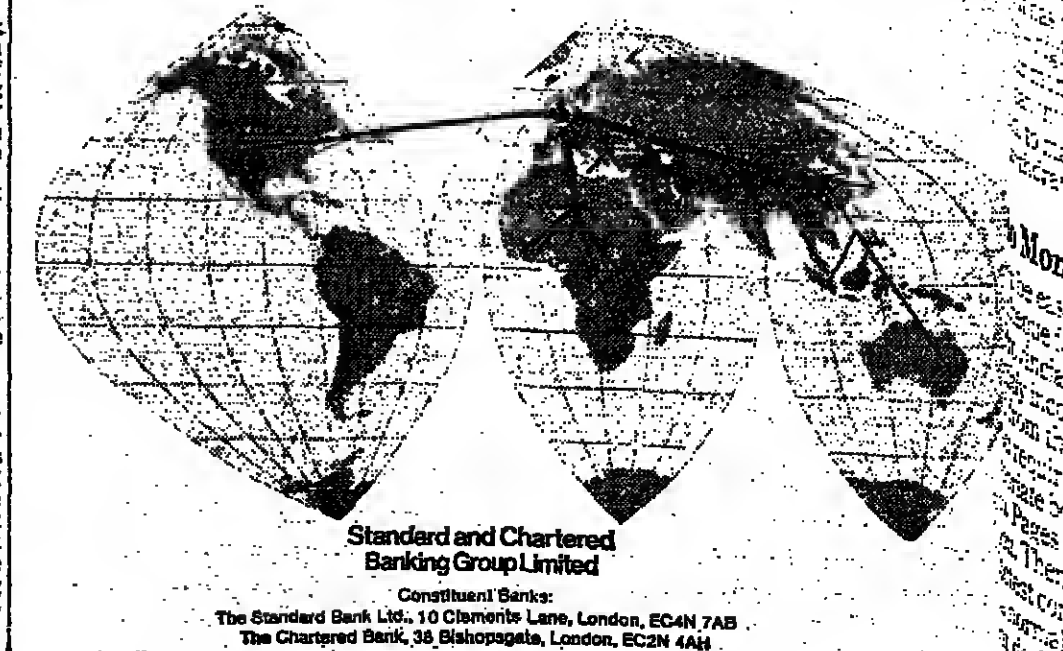
Net profits of The Standard Bank Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st March 1971 and of The Chartered Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December 1970

£10,895,9
Less Transfers to Reserve and Contingency Funds £ 4,071,000
£ 6,824,9

Plus Apportioned net profit of The Standard Bank Limited and its subsidiaries for the three months ended 31st March 1970 £ 1,057,2

Plus Balance of profit brought forward from the accounts of the merged banks £ 7,881,3

£10,742,9
Final Dividend 7% making 15% against forecast of 14% (Equivalent to annual rate of 1%)



GROWTH FUND by John Coyne

Whittingham builds a pretty profit picture

WRITING FROM a Cornish beach in the middle of a heat-wave it would be easy enough to fall into the well-worn analyst's trap of looking for a sunshine beneficiary. But William Whittingham, this week's selection, does indeed have such a facet in its fast expanding Colortrend subsidiary which has been making some exciting developments in the field of colour photography processing. But this side is only the extra gift on the gingerbread.

The shares are fascinating enough on the profit trend and future potential on the traditional house-building side and on the property investment side, which William Whittingham, like so many astute builders, has been developing.

Housing boom

Whittingham's record on the whole is above-average, and even before the latest signs of a house-building boom this year, the trend of profits was upward. Yet historically the shares stand on a price-earnings ratio of 10.4, and on my estimate the prospective P/E this year will drop to 6.

The group's business is basically house-building, and this, of course, is one sector where all the indicators point to a boom year, with a near 40 per cent jump in private housing starts. Even before this industry recovery, however, Whittingham's prospects were good, for while acknowledging the problems the chairman in his annual report told shareholders that he looked forward to the group's winning a higher share of the total market.

Widely too, the group has been building up a property portfolio which now chips in over £100,000 in rentals each year, and which still has plenty of development potential including some interesting industrial estates in the Midlands.

Then there is the 60 per cent owned Colortrend subsidiary, a fairly recent diversification which has quickly swung from initial losses into profits, and has the promise of plenty more growth to come. Last year, after the first half loss, it finished the year with a £20,000 profit, and I reckon it capable of turning in £50,000-£60,000 this year.

If it maintained its growth—and the prospects certainly seem to be there—it could

account for 30 per cent or more of group profits in a few years.

The breakdown of the group's profit trend last year shows that the chairman's forecast and the further 10 per cent rise in business in the opening months this year should mean a significant jump in earnings. Second-half profits last time were running 25 per cent up on the first half and all the signs for this year suggested a pretax figure of more than £400,000.

Higher ratings

There is a large chunk of preference capital to add the useful element of gearing, so that earnings on such an out-come would jump from 53.7 per cent to an indicated 74 per cent, equal to nearly 9p per share.

With the shares at only 58p this puts the prospective P/E at only 6.1. This is plainly ridiculous, for comparable groups are all standing on far higher ratings, often twice this level. Page Johnson, for instance, had a P/E of 11 and there are solid grounds for arguing a higher overall rating for the Whittingham group. The £100,000 or so stemming from property rentals, for example, would rate the multiples between 20 and 30 for a pure property group. So,

HOW WE STAND

Shares	Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
562	Wilkinson's Transport	129	181	1,017
1,500	Thomas Robinson	38	58	870
450	Green's Economisers	152	143	645
1,250	Norvic	38	40	500
725	H. C. Jones	82	86	624
1,000	Graef Chemicals	58	64	645
600	Travis and Arnold	90	116	696
2,500	Seinberg	40	56	1,400
800	William Whittingham (Holdings)	56	—	458
	Cash			20
				6,873
				5,000
				1,873

Capital on April 17, 1971

Capital appreciation

even taking the lower figure, this side of the business can be seen to be worth around 40p a share.

Then there is Colortrend, which I feel is likely to contribute around £60,000. If this were brought to the market now it could easily win something of the glamour rating in view of its fast growth and the further dynamic improvement looked for. Even on, say, a P/E of 15 this would be worth a further 18p a share to Whittingham.

And if we merely value the remainder of the group on the same rating as Page Johnson, the overall indicative value of the shares is an impressive 103p. So it can be seen that at their present 58p Whittingham shares are cheap. Certainly readers can view as a bargain any purchase made this side of 70p. I put the bulk of my spare uninvested cash into the shares, buying 800 at an all-in cost of £458 after stamp duty and dealing expenses. Meanwhile I am happy to see

that the rest of the portfolio has continued to move ahead, demonstrating that readers can still look for profits in following the Growth Fund, even when they are forced to pay higher prices.

Takeover talks

Wilkinson Transport, for example, after staying just pence above my purchase price for some weeks, has recently taken off. The reason, I hear rumoured around, is that takeover talks, which have been carried on for some time, may soon come to fruition, and lead to a bid of over 200p a share. The shares are cheap even without the bid, so again it is just an extra bit of spice.

Travis and Arnold is another example where it was possible to get in not too far above my purchase price. Its recent jump stems, I hear, from being picked by an astute financier as his "share of the year" following some further investigations of his own prompted by my original article.

MOTERING GUARDIAN



Volkswagen 1600E Variant

Workhorse for the tough guy by IAN BREACH

A RECENT brief test of the Volkswagen 1600E Variant estate left me with the distinct impression that, for all their monumental success, VW have a lot of catching up to do on detail design. I make this criticism with the kindest of intentions: VW has set a pace never likely to be overtaken in striving for reliability and functional honesty with the Beetle and the 1600 range. But I wonder whether the philosophy of no-change-for-change-of-sake and the overwhelming general acceptability of VWs, the world over, has reined in some of the German designers' natural flair.

The Variant, to be true, is intended to be pressed long and hard in service, but there seems no good reason why—in this price bracket—it should be a Clydesdale of a workhorse to drive with great, ponderous pedals sticking up off the floor, military-vehicle fashion, a heavy steering wheel, and a gear lever that reflects little of the smooth precision in the box beneath. A sturdy car shouldn't need a sturdy driver, I feel.

The other respect in which the Variant disappoints is in the component layout and design. Fussy heating controls, a too-small steering-horn button, over-elaborate little quarter-light knobs—these are features that could so easily be made more efficient. Indeed, there is little inside the Variant to make one tarry with admiration over clever details: it would reinforce the wrongly held belief that the Germans are pedantic designers. Their ships, their electrical equipment, and indeed many of their cars, show this up.

But if I moan until the cows come home, hundreds of thousands of Variant owners will prove me redundant. One or two may wish

there was a little more room in the back seat—perfectly adequate, albeit, for children and small or average sized adults—but they like the car for its room in back (52.8 cubic feet overall luggage space), its performance, its economy, and its handling, which is a great improvement on previous models. In fairly high cross winds on the A11 and M4 I felt little of the invariable need for a hundred-weight of cement in the front. Rear-engined vehicles naturally tend to lift somewhat in these conditions, but the Variant seemed stable enough.

Our test covered rather less than 150 miles, but in this short distance I was sure that the seats (fully adjustable as tested) are exceptionally well designed for long-journey comfort, and noise levels—mainly in low-frequency bands generated by the flat-four engine—well within tolerable limits. Vision is naturally good (though I would quickly dispose of the distorting mirror fitted in the model tested), and manoeuvrability fair: a 36.7 feet turning circle for an estate this length (17ft.1in.) is very reasonable.

The 1971 1600 range introduced a number of new features on all the luxury models—electronic fuel injection, through-flow ventilation, and heated rear screen among them. All are welcome, though there are a number of garages where petrol injection remains something of a headscratching affair: still, most of the teething troubles have disappeared and the benefits—like a more even performance—more obvious. Top speed (not measured) is just less than 85 mph. Fuel consumption (measured but not guaranteed) was 34 mpg.

Quick price comparison: Volkswagen 1600E Variant, £1,949.62 tax paid; Volvo 145, £1,955; Triumph 2000, £1,921; Cortina, £1,176.

Safety tax?

LIGHT vans, according to the Road Haulier's Association, have a higher accident involvement rate than any other class of vehicle. Why is it, then, that the Customs and Excise—with the support by default of the DOE—stubbornly insists on a deterrent tax of £250 on the fitting of single windows on these vehicles. People who want to convert a van into a car will want four windows, and should, arguably, be liable for extra tax, but the man running a van for business, as most desperately needs a single window for safe driving. The Government can lose no revenue by allowing this and taxing seats instead of windows. The unfairness and stupidity of this situation is underlined by the fact that light vehicles of up to 1.5 tons are exempt from all controls that apply to other haulage vehicles. On this question the Customs and Excise, too often a law unto itself, is making a nonsense of the Government's declared interest in road safety.

No answer

EVERY YEAR, thousands of motorists write to their newspapers and magazines to ask for advice—ranging from the request for ferry prices to the self-important "Am I right in thinking that the left-hand cotters on the '61 Anglia fuel-pump plunger splindle are provided with a locating spline?" But many are genuine, and I wonder how often they get satisfaction. A Guardian reader sent me a copy of his painstaking technical inquiry to a popular motoring periodical that invites readers' problems. Basically he told me that oil was entering the exhaust, seemingly because of a fault in the breather circuit, and that careful examination of the engine and the appropriate instruction manuals revealed no obvious cure. Blue smoke was emitted during acceleration: what was he to do? The magazine replied, verbiage removed, as follows: "A fault in the breather circuit sometimes means that oil can enter the manifold and escape through the exhaust. If the system is not functioning correctly, clouds of blue smoke will be emitted from the exhaust. We thank you for your inquiry."

numbers higher than previously attained. It also results in a plant operation that is 30 per cent lower in light hydrocarbon gases. All in all, a rare example of truly giving the public what it wants.

Wankel engines

I DON'T WANT to be unkind to British Leyland's technical departments, who between them share the pride for an enormous number of innovations and inventions and who have often severely limited budgets at their disposal. But is it enough for them to say: "We are taking an active interest in all new engine developments" when the subject of Wankel rotary engines arises? A report from Los Angeles some days ago reviewed the progress being made with Wankel units, noting that intensive effort was being put behind the solution of remaining technical difficulties and listing the first two engaged in development of licensed rotary engines. Although Rolls-Royce appears in the catalogue of 40 names, their interest is confined to using a Wankel engine in commercial or industrial systems. In the face of American predictions that the Wankel engine is "the overruling of the future," are British manufacturers taking it all a little too easily?

Insurance jobs

A NEWS RELEASE from the British Insurance Association informs us of "BIA in New Moves to Check Repair Costs (the writer no doubt seeing it in his mind's eye as a front-page banner headline). I wonder, My experience—and that of many readers—is that repair costs and the methods by which they are assessed are beyond any control. The BIA has idealistically set up engineers' units over the country to monitor garage work, but a staff of 30 is a drop in the bucket to an industry whose administrative efficiency and moral honesty turns on a question asked at some time by every garage proprietor in the business: "Is it an insurance job?"

Stopping the rot

THE AA's survey of corrosion in cars (they are pinning up zinc plates for a year all over the country and inspecting them for regional variations in the corrosive resistance) may prove nothing more than that we live in a dirty country. Meanwhile a new product available for private motorists may help stop some of the rot. Called "Rust Jelly," this is an industrial solvent, widely used in shipbuilding, bridge maintenance, and on railways. Simply put on rust and washed off after it has "eaten" the oxide away, it is marketed at 48p by Devcon Limited, Station Road, Theale, Berkshire.

LETTERS

Don't think you know it all

YOUR article, "Don't think you know it all," was very sensible—no one interested in furthering good driving could disagree with the broad principles. Yet I am not convinced that the fastest, simplest method of altering our national driving habits is to concentrate on the training of young drivers alone. Although essential, its effect cannot possibly become noticeable for another 20 years, when properly trained drivers become the majority of road users.

A different answer is required. Most British drivers are hopelessly overconfident, lacking in ability and unable to distinguish between bravado and skill. In their company it is frequently embarrassing to admit that one wears a safety belt at all times, and that one is more concerned about the efficiency of the handbrake than the power available from the engine. If questioned on improving safety their usual reply is to make suspensions, brakes, steering, road holding, etc. better. Quite correct, but not the most important point. A car with worn tyres, dreadful road holding and a sagging suspension can be driven safely, provided you never take it beyond its limits. That is the salient point: if the vehicle's limit of capability is reached before the driver's it must not be exceeded, and vice versa. These limits cannot be simply evaluated since they depend on road and weather, prevalent states of mind, etc., but this does not matter so long as the individual driver can predict and recognise the boundaries that apply. Such recognition requires an accepted standard to measure one's performance against. The best existing guide is that laid down by our motoring laws, but not the laws as they are presently enforced.

Almost everyone has exceeded a 30 mph limit at some time, although it is illegal. The "unlucky" ones get caught and fined a paltry sum. Now suppose every moving offence were scored against you and a total of three or more in 10 years (enough to allow for possible injustices) meant automatic disqualification for 10 years more. Drivers would stay a lot closer to the letter of the law. Those that didn't would soon be off the roads. Drastic though it may appear, the good driver loses nothing and the bad one will not be a driver for long. Nothing less will improve standards soon enough—Yours faithfully,

Christopher Woolf,
2 The Old Drive,
Welwyn Garden City,
Herts.

Does your building society pay you interest monthly?

Provincial Building Society will.

Provincial Building Society pioneered *Monthly Income Shares* to help people who need a regular income from their capital. Like retired people who no longer get a monthly salary cheque. Or people who have monthly commitments such as insurance premiums, or mortgage repayments. Or anyone who wants more than the twice yearly pay-out of most building societies.

you still get 5%

It is surprising thing about these *Monthly Income Shares* you still get the same high rate of interest—5 per cent per annum with income tax paid by the society, equal to over 8 1/2% you pay income tax. That's the same rate as most building society investments paying interest only once or twice a year! The extra convenience of Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* is totally free.

complete safety

When you invest in Provincial Building Society, you are getting the backing of one of Britain's largest building societies. It has assets of £320 million, and—your guarantee security—high reserves in relation to assets. All of which means your money is completely safe.

You can invest from £1,000 to £10,000 in multiples of £100. And, to make the whole plan even more attractive, you can withdraw your money at only one month's notice.

How do Monthly Income Shares work?

Couldn't be easier. Just fill in the top part of the coupon, attach a cheque for the amount you wish to invest, and send it to Provincial. After one complete calendar month, your monthly income cheque will be paid straight into your bank and from then on, on the first day of every month.

If you require more information before deciding, tick off appropriate box in the bottom part of the coupon. Or check Yellow Pages to see which of Provincial's 90 branches is nearest you. Then call and discuss your particular interests with the strictest confidence.

If you normally take professional advice before making investment decisions, then do take this advertisement with you. Many professional advisers are already recommending *Monthly Income Shares*.

Capital sum invested	Actual Monthly Income (income tax paid)	Equivalent gross monthly income for income tax payers	Equivalent gross annual income for income tax payers
£1,000	£4-17	£6-81	£81
£2,000	£8-34	£13-62	£163
£3,000	£12-50	£20-41	£244
£5,000	£20-84	£34-02	£408
£10,000	£41-67	£68-03	£816
Husband and wife (Joint Account)	£83-34	£136-07	£1,632

Other Investment Plans

Of course, not everyone needs monthly income. The whole approach of Provincial Building Society is to develop different investments to suit particular needs. They not only pioneered *Monthly Income Shares*, they also introduced *High Yield Shares linked to SAYE*. In fact, you will find Provincial offer one of the most advanced, comprehensive ranges of investment plans available. We will be glad to send you full information about them.

PROVINCIAL

BUILDING SOCIETY

To: Provincial Building Society, Provincial House, Bradford BD1 1NL

PROVINCIAL MONTHLY INCOME SHARES

I wish to open a Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* account, and I enclose a cheque for £..... Minimum investment £1,000. Maximum investment £10,000 (or £20,000 for husband and wife), in units of £100.

Bank address to which monthly income is to be sent: _____

Full details please, without obligation, on the following investments:

☐ Provincial Monthly Income Shares

☐ Other Provincial Capital Investment Plans

☐ Provincial Savings Plans

NAME (Mr/Ms/Miss) _____ (Block letters please)

ADDRESS _____

GA/MI/92 A Member of the Building Societies Association

John Arlott assesses the state of the third Test

Tail gives Pakistan fair chance

bringing determination, intelligence and concentration to enforce quite ordinary batting skill and the luck of the tail enders of Pakistan pulled the side to parity and even a price of moral advantage in the third Test at Headingley on Sunday.

Little before lunch it was clear that England could increase Pakistan's burden of run-innings by adding a lead of 100 runs. The touring side led 17, had taken a major second-innings victory and an immense stimulus to their own spirits and those of their local supporters. These powers were present in large numbers and the police levelled a triumphal march in the streets of the two parties — of Bangla Desh supporters and the Western Pakistani welcoming party — to don of demonstration with confrontation which took the pitch a prime subject of comment and prophecy since

before the match began, grew no better. Hutton delivered a seam movement from it in the morning; once in three or four overs Clifford achieved a few inches of D'Oliveira's sometimes did a little with cut, though his main attribute was a deceptive wobble through the air; while all the spinners managed some

slightly forward from slip and scooped up the catch in the moment before it pitched. Infielders made few concessions in his batting; he plays his own game and he was thumping away with his usual fashion when he drove D'Oliveira mightily to extra cover where Hobbie leapt up and took a Frank Richards-Gregg catch at full stretch above his head. It was not until Saeed scored 19 and then respectively D'Oliveira at 234 for seven that the improbabilities began. Wasim and Salim, whose previous Test scores were 19 and 20 respectively, spent an uncomfortable half-hour together until lunch. Then, in the afternoon, they gradually found their way onto a pitch where they could not be hurried, they could keep the ball in the air, they could use their bats to the full. England's ground fielding was eager and light. Seven catches were dropped, three of them by the luckless Aslam, usually considered a safe slip catcher; even Knott has had a bad match.

None of the English spinners was used in the early morning and D'Oliveira had bowled from before midday until half past two — 19 overs in which he took three for 24 — when he gave way to Illingworth. Neither he nor Clifford, Hobbie, Hutton, or the touring D'Oliveira could break the eighth-wicket partnership which put on 57 dogged runs in two and a half hours and towed the score to 212 — only four short of the English total — before Illingworth took the third new ball. Only one run was scored from it before Salim edged a catch to the wicketkeepers. Hutton, who, with his next ball — the last of the over — caught and bowled Asif Masood, a Wasim smacked a single at the end of the over. Prevention of the half-trick and then with a cut for four gave his side a first Pakistan century. The Pakistani generation of the West Indies.

Now, surely, there might be an end to the unlikely. Of the contrary, Perver — who had previously scored only one run on the tour — to be precise, one not out against Scotland — began to learn to protect his wicket. Wasim reached his 30; the status of a batsman who has scored 100 runs in a Test is a mark of distinction. He was still in occupation. They continued, too, for more than another half-hour and by the time Wasim edged Clifford to Edrich in the gap, Pakistan led by 34.

It would be a pity to recall two opening bowlers coming out with makeshift wicketkeepers to loosen up the ground between the innings of a Test match. Asif Masood, who Salim did so, however, and perhaps as a reward for such virtuosity, Masood was given his first ball, but he was caught by a first-hand ball by Luckhurst diving in front of first slip. So far it has been a good day for Wasim — this was his sixth catch

to stand with his 50 — but not for Luckhurst, for whom it was a second duck in go with that of Thursday.

Jones speeds in to depose Essex

Somerset beat Essex in the 10th of the two Test teams in the John Player League and so set them at the head of the table. The margin was eleven runs — a bettered encounter and the man early responsible for his victory was Allan Jones, a pace bowler who joined Essex from Sussex at the start of last season. His figures for Essex were easily his best in the league.

At Westcliff, Jones showed the spite it had done for county match against Hampshire in the final over by Keith Somerfield, left Essex at 100. Jones looked at the 40-year-old first played for Essex at 17, and in the final over by Keith Somerfield, left Essex at 100. Jones looked at the 40-year-old first played for Essex at 17, and in the final over by Keith Somerfield, left Essex at 100.

Lloyd in typical form

A hint of witchcraft, a crowd estimated at 18,000 — 10,945 paid £2,227 — fine bowling by Wood, a typical weekend contribution from Clive Lloyd, and victory for Lancashire over Kent again made Old Trafford an ideal place for watching John Player League cricket. Lancashire, as usual, timed their run in to perfection and won by four wickets with five overs and a bit to spare.

Glamorgan v. Sussex. Inspired by Mike Bass, Sussex scored upon their task of scoring 100 runs in 20 overs. They reached their target for the loss of only two wickets. It was almost a one-man effort. Bass completely monopolised the scoring, from the very first over from which he scored ten including two fours.

He raced to 33 out of 60 off 44 balls and when the opening partnership of 88 to an hour was broken, Gloucestershire's share was only nine. Bass went on to score 97 out of 140 in 97 minutes, hitting 13 fours. After he had left, the batsmen were just a formality. But T. G. Green, who claimed three wickets for 43 when Glamorgan bowled, ended the match with a flourish by cracking an unbeaten 25.

Warwickshire v. Notts. Nottingham were the only county to top the 200-run mark Sunday total of 252 for five, against Warwickshire. The work of Gary Sobers, who scored 100, was the key to the second victory in 28 overs. Sobers hit nine fours and a six which burst through the Gloucestershire bowlers. He struck 104 runs to his 38 was Nottinghamshire, cruised to a 57-run victory.

Derbyshire v. Northants. An elegant half-century from Peter Gibbs, who dominated an opening stand of 80, laid the foundations for Derbyshire's 21-run victory.

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First class cricket scoreboard

Player	League	Score	Wickets
1. M. J. G. Jones	10	10	1
2. M. J. G. Jones	10	10	1
3. M. J. G. Jones	10	10	1
4. M. J. G. Jones	10	10	1
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...not bat: U. W. Hughes, K. ...	
...of wickets: A. 22, 58, 82, ...	
...: Graham 8-3-16-2; Dye ...	
... Underwood 5-3-17-11; Wed- ...	
... 2-21-1; Shephard 2-3-16-2; ...	
...: C. Cook and O. W. ...	

Warwickshire v. Notts.

at Birmingham, Nottinghamshire (4 ...)

... 47 ...

WARWICKSHIRE

Whitehouse & Black	0
A. Jameson & Sonley & ...	0
W. Taylor	16
W. Barber & Frost	24
W. Barber & Frost	24
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A lord who wants to end all lords

By our Political Correspondent

LORD AVEBURY—Eric Lubbock—has decided not to renounce the peerage he recently inherited, and today he publishes his reasons.

Mr Lubbock states that although the Peerage Act, 1963 allows the inheritance of a peerage 12 months to decide whether to retain it, he thought it would be unfair to the Orington Liberals to have left the matter in abeyance.

Lord Avebury's statement is made with the awareness that he became the symbol of a Liberal revival when he was elected to the Commons in 1962, and that his was the voice of liberalism in the Commons until last year.

"I do not retreat at all from the view I have always held that hereditary peerages should be abolished," he states. "When the opportu-



Lord Avebury

ity arises I shall advocate measures for radical reform of the House of Lords. In the meanwhile, one has to work the system as it is, with all its defects.

"I shall have an immediate opportunity of joining in the attack on the most reactionary Government this country has had for many years. Instead of waiting for perhaps 31 years until the next general election."

Lord Avebury adds: "I shall continue to take an active interest in local affairs as president of the Orington Liberals, and look forward to helping the Liberals recapture the seat at the next election. I shall continue to be involved in the wider problems of the Metropolitan area as president of the London Liberal Party, and nationally as ready to serve the Party in other capacities as the need arises."

Lynch urges Britain to repeal act

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Jack Lynch, yesterday called for repeal of the Ireland Act of 1949, under which Britain pledges political, military, and financial support to the Government of Northern Ireland.

He said the principal result of the Act in its present form was to encourage infamous conduct, represented again and again on the streets of Belfast, Derry, and the other towns and cities in the North.

"I would take nothing away from the ban of Britain or the rights of the majority in the North if the British Government were to declare its intention of encouraging unity in Ireland, by agreement, in independence and in a harmonious relationship between the two islands. This second historic step would forward the work begun 50 years ago when Britain and the Irish nations agreed to a truce."

Mr Lynch who was speaking at a ceremony in Dublin to mark the 50th anniversary of the truce, said the repeal of the Act would mean that men of goodwill, in or out of office, North and South, could begin to discuss their differences without the constant threat of unholy crusades.

He emphasised once again that in his Government's view the unification of Ireland should be obtained through agreement. There was no threat in this way to any fair demand of the national minority.

"In these circumstances, and in the light of friendly relations which exist between the peoples of Ireland and Britain, we consider it unwise to continue the kind of guarantee to the North which makes intransigence a virtue and silence a reason."

Mr Lynch began by saying that it must be clear now, even if it was not admitted 50 years ago, that in a country of such diverse traditions as ours, so intermingled physically and culturally, geographic separation could not, and cannot, solve the kind of problem that we have. There are many different kinds of Irishmen; there are not separate Irelands.

He went on: "To anyone who holds otherwise, it should be sufficient to say that hardly more than 50 per cent of the Northern population feel any sense of hereditary allegiance to another sovereignty; that they farm a majority in less than half the area of part of our Northern province; and that their greater loyalty is to their own idea of themselves. None of those things warrants breaking Ireland in two."

The division of Ireland has been compounded in no small measure by thoughtless misrepresentations on all sides. The result is a casual violence and the deaths of many people who allow themselves to be caught in webs of intense feeling do not understand their own situation.

"I hold seriously the view that partition is a paper wall to be unmade by a people at legislation is to indulge in an irresponsible and dangerous flight from reality. It fails to take the true condition and temper of the Irish people, North and South."

"We should never forget that each act of violence, by whomsoever or whatever manner it is done, is a declaration of intent that peaceful progress will not be tolerated. The necessary majority have the primary duty and responsibility if they wish to make progress towards the achievement of Irish unity and by agreement."

Violence, Mr Lynch said, was born out of fear—fear of the truth, fear for the future, fear even of understanding. Many people, North and South, were afraid of what a united Irish society might mean for them. They feared what change might do to them, their families, and their way of life. "They fear to admit the legitimacy of personal approval."

It was still the earnest desire of the Irish Government to bring about a lasting peace between the peoples of Ireland and Britain. "But we still await the necessary political decisions elsewhere."

He quoted from a letter addressed to Lloyd George by President de Valera on August 10, 1921: "As regards the question of issue between the political minority and the great majority of the Irish people, that must remain a question for the Irish people themselves to settle."

STOP PRESS

CAUSE OF DEATH
A sudden depressurisation of the Soyuz 11 spacecraft killed the three cosmonauts, Moscow radio said last night.

Collapse of stout party

People sitting down for tea on the House of Commons terrace have to be careful to see that their chairs do not collapse, says Mr David Stoddart, Labour MP for Swindon.

In a Commons motion which he has tabled with Mr Ian Mikarda, the Labour member for Paplar, he says that facilities on the terrace, which overlooks the Thames and is reserved largely for MPs and their guests, are "poverty stricken."

MPs ask about 'brutal police'

By our Reporter

Two MPs are to seek a Home Office inquiry into allegations of police brutality, harassment, and drug-planting made in a documentary broadcast yesterday by BBC Radio Merseyside. The documentary included an eye-witness account by an officer still serving with the Liverpool force.

The officer's statement, read by the programme co-producer, David Maker, said: "In certain police stations, particularly in the city centre, drug-planting, brutality, and harassment of minority groups take place regularly."

The officer described an incident in a police station where a young man on parole reported to the station sergeant. The sergeant poured insults on the youth, picked him up by the coat lapels, and banged his head against the wall several times before throwing him into a chair. The youth was then dragged out to a police jeep and driven away.

The officer said that after hearing the word "aggression" used by plainclothesmen on duty in the Tatchell area of the city, he had asked what it meant and had been told: "Planting, but you can leave that to us."

The programme, entitled "The Snatch," was advertised as an in-depth look at the police in Liverpool.

It began by examining the case of Lenny Cruikshank, aged 27, a landscape gardener from Toxteth, who was picked up by the crew of a patrolling police jeep while on his way home. Lenny, a coloured man, refused to give his name and address. He said that when he had asked the police what they were going to charge him with, the reply had been: "Don't worry, we'll find something."

He went for trial at Liverpool Crown Court, but after seven days was acquitted of a charge of possessing cannabis, which, he said, had been planted on him by police.

His case is the subject of an internal police investigation. A Toxteth GP and city councillor, Dr Cyril Taylor, said: "I have seen people in the street after these allegations of brutality, and I have certainly formed the opinion that in some cases unnecessary brutal behaviour by the police has occurred."

On one or two occasions have had an opportunity of talking informally with members of the force, and from these conversations I'm in no doubt at all that it adds up to an unnecessary display of violence by the police."

The two MPs demanding the inquiry are Mr Peter Carr (Liverpool Exchange) and Mr Dick Cawthra (Toxteth). Mr Carr said yesterday: "I am going to arrange a meeting with the Chief Constable at Liverpool at the earliest opportunity. I was worried by reports of people, including a doctor, a city councillor, and two MPs."



Miss Bernadette Devlin MP addressing a rally in Trafalgar Square yesterday at the end of an Irish civil rights march from Hyde Park

Derry call to kill troops

continued from page one

hundred yards away, near the city's main shopping area.

On Saturday night, another attempt was made to burn down the Essex International car component factory on the Creggan Estate. The building, a section of which is being used as an army base, is surrounded by deep rolls of barbed wire.

Local people believe that it has been used specifically to keep a watch on the Bogside, which it overlooks, and it is this which has led to the two nights of attacks.

Stormont's six Social Democratic and Labour MPs, the main opposition party in Ulster, have said they will withdraw from the Northern Ireland Parliament if no inquiry is held into the deaths of two young men in Londonderry last week.

The statement was made in Derry last night by Mr John Hume, MP, after the six MPs had met to discuss the situation.

If the call for an inquiry is not met by Thursday this week, the seven days after the deaths, the MPs will cease to sit in Stormont and will farm their own elected assembly.

Mr Hume said that last week's events had shown that the impartial role of the British Army had now ended. For years, he and his colleagues had fought doggedly to calm the situation

and to deal in a responsible parliamentary manner. "There came a point when to continue would be to appear to condone the situation. We question whether we can continue any longer. Our demand for an inquiry is a test of sincerity of the British Government."

He said that if the demand was not met there would be no useful role which the opposition MPs could usefully play in the current situation.

This statement, on the eve of the huge Orange parades in the province, is a serious blow to parliamentary peace-making attempts which have been made in the past month. Three weeks ago the Prime Minister, Mr Faulkner, invited opposition MPs to sit on special committees in Stormont which would help to form Government policy.

This plan seemed last night to have been abandoned. The summer recess and the need to meet again until October.

From Belfast Simon Winchester reports that troops and police had an opportunity yesterday to test their security arrangements in a far from peaceful atmosphere. Several thousand Orangemen were put on the streets during the afternoon for a series of traditional church parades.

A thunderstorm was tossed into a crowd in Bryson Street, East Belfast, but otherwise the day went off quietly and army commanders were last night expressing their optimism for the coming hours of tension.

After the decision late last week to close part of the Crumlin Road during the marching hours today, security organisers announced yesterday that a parade in Londonderry would also have to be re-routed.

Celebrants making their way to and from the coaches that will take them to Coleraine for their Orange Day outing will not now pass within sight of the Bogside. An army spokesman said that in return for a parade in Londonderry would also have to be re-routed.

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EEC plan to stop bidding for new investment

By our Financial Staff

A new plan to stop Common Market members trying to outbid each other in attracting industrial investment—mainly American—is to be debated by the Six's Council of Ministers.

The plan also puts a ceiling on Government investment incentives in a "central region" of each country, but Whitehall yesterday described as speculation reports that this could mean a cut in the level of incentives to industry to invest in the Merseyside and North-east development areas if Britain joined the EEC.

The British Government has been told that the proposed central region would exclude the main development areas of each of the present members of the Six. This means the Southern Italian Mezzogiorno, Western and South-western France, Berlin and the eastern frontier of West Germany, all of which find it difficult to attract industry.

Officials say that there has been no suggestion that Britain's development areas are to get different treatment under the plan, although they concede that the precise effect on Britain—if the recommendations are accepted by the Council—is an open question.

It is thought that the Commission wants the plan to start operating early next year with a one-year transition period. The suggestion is for a fixed common ceiling on the level of aid to companies in central areas. This total cost of a particular project, but this could be modified according to the plan.

A central proposal is that all tax incentives to companies—such as those which would be "transparent," which means that they must be fixed, public, and easily measurable. This is to prevent the easily hidden tax

benefits with which certain countries secretly try to bid up aid to foreign investments.

It is believed that its tax incentives are "transparent" in the Community sense, and that they would not be incompatible with the 20 per cent ceiling. It is true that if any present British development area were put into the central area, then its level of benefit would have to be cut to 20 per cent from the present much higher rate.

But according to one EEC official it would be outside the powers of the Six to force the British Government to transfer a development area to central status.

The British Government which is embarrassed by the timing of the proposals, which are to be debated only a couple of weeks after the row about the prospects of the British coal

and steel industries in the EEC, maintaining that the plan is consistent with its own investment incentives.

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